

## SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

No. 551

September 12, 1971

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FORTUNES FROM  
FAKES P.11

Challenge on smoking P.19

Anniversary  
say it with  
an  
AVIA  
SWISS WATCHJackson home  
and knighted'I can only talk of  
dreams come true'

By GERALD BARTLETT and DAVID NORRIS

SMILING Sir Geoffrey Jackson stepped on to British soil at Gatwick Airport yesterday after his eight-month ordeal as a prisoner of the Tupamaros guerrillas in Uruguay, where he was serving as British Ambassador. Soon after his arrival it was announced that he had been given a Knighthood.

A Foreign and Commonwealth Office statement said: "Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to bestow on Mr. Geoffrey Jackson, Her Majesty's Ambassador to Montevideo, the order of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George."

Sir Geoffrey, 56, said: "I can only talk to you in platitudes about dreams come true."

Afterwards he was driven to a secret address, believed to be in Sussex, where he will rest with his family for some days.

A small celebration party was planned for last night. He is expected to hold a large-scale Press conference in London when he feels fit enough.

£16,000 Payment Likely—  
Back Page.Editorial Comment—P.18.  
What Now for Tupamaros?—P.19.

to answer a barrage of questions. This will possibly be towards the end of this week. His departure from the Foreign Office was announced yesterday. He had been in the office since 1965, when he was appointed to the post of Ambassador to Montevideo. He was a member of the Foreign Office since 1965, when he was appointed to the post of Ambassador to Montevideo. He was a member of the Foreign Office since 1965, when he was appointed to the post of Ambassador to Montevideo.

The man happy  
as a child

By FRANK TAYLOR

who flew with Sir Geoffrey Jackson on his homeward journey.

EIGHT months and a day in a South American guerrilla "people's prison" has left Sir Geoffrey Jackson "weary and disorientated in time." He is now, he says, a man who knows the meaning of solitude.

Less than 48 hours after being released by Tupamaro guerrillas from an underground cell somewhere in Montevideo, Sir Geoffrey was reunited with his family in the sunshine of Madrid's Barajas airport yesterday.

His wife, Patricia, his son Anthony, and his daughter-in-law were waiting at Madrid with a British Government Swift-engined Executive jet aircraft.

Sir Geoffrey hugged and kissed them before they all boarded the jet for home.

He has been British ambassador to Uruguay since 1968. He spent the previous 18 hours on board an Iberia jet flying from Montevideo. I flew in the same aircraft.

Good spirits  
Looking pale but clearly in good spirits, he said he could not talk to the Press until he had reported to the Foreign Office on his 244-day ordeal in the hands of the Tupamaros.

The British Government had asked Iberia to provide a rigid security screen throughout the flight, and it did. The ambassador was given a separate compartment of the first class section and a guard was placed between the two areas.

Trying to sleep

The ambassador did not leave the plane during stops at Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Las Palmas. When I greeted him he had time only to say: "Bless you" before I was hustled along the corridor of the plane.

But, with a colleague, Mr. Jack Comben of the Daily Express, I decided to send him a note. We asked for a short "chat" in the office of the Foreign Office ban view interviews.

In reply Sir Geoffrey wrote that he appreciated our concern especially as my wife, over the phone last night, told me just how superb the Press have been and how compassionate of her ordeal.



A WELCOMING TOUCH from his wife for Sir Geoffrey Jackson, 56, the Ambassador freed by Uruguayan kidnappers, as he acknowledged the welcome waiting for him at Gatwick airport yesterday.

MOATED PARKS TO FOIL  
LORRY HIJACK GANGS

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

GUARDED lorry parks designed to defeat thefts totalling £10 million a year by hijackers are to be built in many towns under a

MINTOFF  
KNOCKS  
THE POUNDBy JOHN MICHAEL  
Commonwealth Correspondent

THE British pound in Malta is now worth only 85p under a monetary measure introduced there. The Central Bank has up-valued the Malta pound to equal £1.05, which has had the effect of devaluing the British pound.

British settlers are shocked and angry, for the exchange has until now been on a pound-for-pound basis. For settlers on pensions or monthly fixed allowances from London banks the move has made them five per cent poorer overnight. Malta has not yet switched to decimal currency.

NO COLOUR TV

In another turn of the screw the Malta Government has banned colour television sets. When questioned in Parliament in Valletta, Mr. Mintoff, the Prime Minister, said the country could do without colour TV. He said that next year Italian television was switching to colour and it was foreseen that many television set owners in Malta might want to change sets. This might mean a loss of millions of pounds in foreign exchange.

Bank bids for  
Times building

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Lazard Brothers &amp; Co., the City bankers, are negotiating to buy Printing House Square, at present the home of the Times and the Observer. Mr. Daniel Meunierzhagen, Lazard's managing director, said: "We have been having talks."

The square is then expected to become the headquarters of S. Pearson &amp; Sons, the parent company of the Cowdrey family empire which includes both Lazard and the Financial Times.

The Times is scheduled to move with the Sunday Times to a new building in Grays Inn Road, Mr. Gordon Brunton, chief executive of the Thomson Organisation said: "We are working on the new arrangements."

Lazards in P.H.S.—P.22

Football fans  
arrested

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Manchester United football fans left behind a trail of damage at Warren Street Underground station, London, yesterday on their way to the match against Crystal Palace. Twelve people were arrested.

During West Ham's home game against Chelsea, police escorted 100 fans out of the ground. Right were charged with threatening behaviour. Several people were hurt.

Soccer—P.25

plan to be announced soon by Mr. Walker, Environment Secretary.

The parks will be surrounded by most-like ditches and wire fences. Security staff with dogs will patrol them.

They will include eating and sleeping accommodation for drivers.

Large lorries will be banned from street parking overnight. Insurance companies will insist that they go to the lorry parks. Town councils are to be encouraged to use compulsory powers for buying the sites. Many transport cafes will be replaced.

National network

The scheme will create a national network of these parks along motorway routes. The White Paper is likely to suggest that these parks be conveniently placed for reaching town centres.

The Environment Department set up a working party in March last year to explore ways of stopping the "indiscriminate parking of goods vehicles." Its report is to be published in a White Paper due to go on sale this month.

This is likely to say that local authorities providing a u.d. should lease it with strict safeguards as to use to commercial operators. The lorry parks must have adequate access roads.

Single bedrooms

The drivers' sleeping block and catering block should have a single bedroom with toilet facilities shared between each two bedrooms.

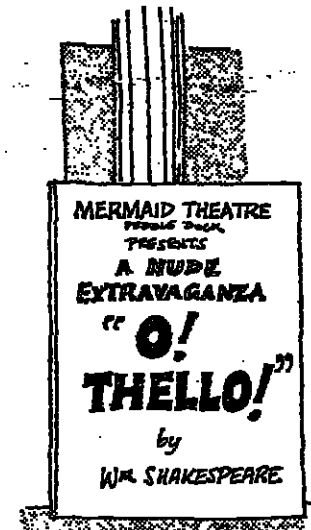
Maximum use should be made of modern devices, says the report. Guard dogs, fences, and ditches or mounds will make it impossible for thieves to tow lorries away.

A fee of up to £3 a night for driver and vehicle is suggested, the Road Haulage Association said yesterday. Association security officials, attending the "Lorry Driver of the Year" competition near Nuneaton today, are to demonstrate their latest anti-theft ideas.

## LATE NEWS

TWO DIE IN CAB CRASH

Two people killed and five taken to hospital after two-car crash on A29 at Charing between Maidenhead and Ascot, late last night. Dead couple thought to be man and wife.

20 DIE IN  
HOLIDAY  
RAIL CRASHBy Our Correspondent in  
Madrid

A SPANISH express crowded with holidaymakers from the Costa del Sol yesterday plunged into the back of a goods train at more than 75 m.p.h., killing at least 20 people and injuring more than 100.

The front two coaches of the Talgo express—streamlined and built of aluminium—telescoped and were almost completely demolished in the crash, 212 miles south of Madrid and 100 minutes from the start of the journey in Malaga.

RADIO APPEAL

Late last night rescuers worked under arc lights to free trapped passengers. Appeals were made on radio and television for blood donors as ambulances and private cars took the injured to hospitals.

Most of the victims were believed to be Spanish. No foreigners were in a list of the dead, but an Italian and a Hungarian were among the injured.

An immediate investigation was ordered into why two trains were on the same line and travelling in the same direction.

Moonshot has  
failedBy Our Staff Correspondent in  
Moscow

Russia's unmanned Luna-18 Moonshot failed yesterday. A brief announcement by Tass news agency said its landing, in a mountainous area of the Moon, was "unfavourable."

It gave no indication whether the craft, launched on Sept. 2, had crashed into the Moon, toppled over after landing or landed in a position unsuitable for sending messages back to Earth.

Russia Plans Space Search—P.2

LYNCH AGREES  
TO TALKS  
WITH HEATH  
AND FAULKNER

By IAN WALLER, Political Correspondent

MR. LYNCH, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, has agreed to accept Mr. Heath's offer of tripartite talks with himself and Mr. Brian Faulkner, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.

The date has yet to be arranged but it is expected to be within the next 10 days, probably just before Parliament reassembles to discuss the Irish crisis on September 22.

In a statement issued in Dublin last night Mr. Lynch said the talks would be "without pre-conditions."

This is interpreted by the Eire government that Mr. Lynch will be free to urge changes and reforms inside Northern Ireland or in British policy towards the province, which he believes will be in the interest of the Roman Catholic minority.

It is, however, also accepted in Dublin, as it was in Mr. Lynch's talks with Mr. Heath last week, that there can be no question of the future of the border or of Ulster's constitutional status and link with Britain being considered.

Aim of meeting

Mr. Lynch also assumes that no pressure will be put on him by the British or Northern Ireland government to take action to intern Irish Republican Army supporters or other advocates of change in the status of Northern Ireland who may be in the Republic.

It is understood that a decision on intervention in the Republic can be made only by the Irish government if it considers there is a threat to the security of southern Ireland.

The first aim of the three leaders will be to establish mutual understanding as Mr. Lynch said.

Continued on Back Page, Col. 1

Ulster cheers  
for Powell

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Mr. Enoch Powell was given a standing ovation before, during and after a speech to 900 Unionists at Omagh Co. Tyrone, last night. Every bar in the British Government and Eire was greeted with applause and foot-stamping.

Police searched the rally hall for explosives and patrolled the street outside for a goods train for an emergency debate the week after next.

Powell attacks Heath—P.4



"She backed her horse into me!"

MILITIA  
PLAN FOR  
ULSTERBy DAVID HARRIS  
In Belfast

THE Cabinet is understood to be on the point of authorising formation of a local militia for Northern Ireland. It would be formed inside the framework of the Ulster Defence Regiment.

Stormont Ministers are confident that the raising of the force, is imminent. In effect it would be an armed Home Guard.

The Ministers have been pressing Mr. Heath, Mr. Maude, Home Secretary, and Lord Carrington, Defence Secretary, on the proposal for some time. It

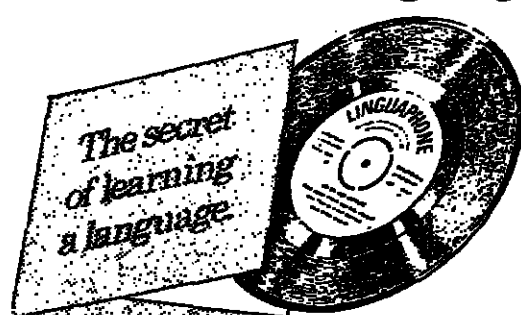
Powell attacks Heath—P.4.  
Whispers above the L.R.A. guns—P.18.  
Ulster fury and Belfast riot—Back Page.

was almost certainly discussed during the visit to Ulster last week of Gen. Sir Michael Carver, Chief of the General Staff.

Mr. Faulkner, Northern Ireland Prime Minister, and his senior Ministers take the line that there are strong psychological as well as security reasons for extending the Ulster Defence Regiment.

They argue that a growing number of civilians, including some Roman Catholics, want to play a role in curbing mounting terrorism in their localities.

Volunteers would not have the commitment of Ulster Defence Regiment men to serve anywhere in the province. They would be under British Army control.

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Hearing Centre.

Pensioner  
Khrushchev  
deadJOHN MOSSMAN  
in Moscow

N. KHRUSHCHEV, Russia's Prime Minister from 1958 to 1964, Communist Party member from 1955 to 1964, yesterday from a heart attack in a Moscow hospital, just another pensioner, was 77.

His wife, Nina, and daughter, were by his bedside. In Mr. Khrushchev, who had been living quietly outside Moscow in his secluded country, joked with a British journalist: "What am I doing? I am a pensioner now."

He was compulsorily retired from the leadership after criticism of his subjectivist and party-line leanings. He had tried in public at election in June.

He will be buried tomorrow at the Novo Devichy cemetery, which is reserved for relatives of Soviet leaders and other aries. Buried there are his wife and Guy Burgess, British traitor. He had been in Kremlin hospital for three days.

STALIN MOVE

Few knew him at the height of power 12 years ago, shortly after his de-Stalinisation move. He ordered the body of the former ruler to be taken to Red Square mausoleum and put into relative obscurity in a plain grave under a plain wall.

Khrushchev was a spark-o-poly character at the frequent receptions for Russians and foreigners at the Kremlin Palace.

EWD, SAYS AVON

Earl of Avon, who as Sir John Eden, was Prime Minister when Mr. Khrushchev visited Britain in 1956, said yesterday: "Mr. Khrushchev was the most leader whom I personally disliked."

His and impulsive character, alarmed by a political mess which it was, dan to ignore.

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Obituary and more

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## HER PAGES

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# Anger over Negro IQ article

By NICHOLAS BAGNALL,  
Education Correspondent

A LONDON comprehensive school headmaster is to complain to the Government-funded National Foundation for Educational research that it is publishing "discredited" research findings.

## 8 attack 'bunny' girl

A "BUNNY" girl Antonia Drabczyk, 21, was seriously ill in hospital last night after being attacked by youths in a Reading railway station alleyway yesterday.

She works at the Playboy club, London, and was off duty last night after visiting a pal club. Apparently she put a considerable fight. She is found five hours later.

A Thames Valley police spokesman said the attackers used fists and boots. Detectives want information about eight youths who might have been scratched faces and are wearing laundries and cleaners keep a watch for blood-stained clothing.

Miss Drabczyk's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Drabczyk, and sister, Sonia, 19, visited the hospital last night after her condition deteriorated and she reportedly lost consciousness.

### BRUTAL ASSAULT

Mr. Drabczyk said: "Antonia has been the victim of a brutal assault. Her face suffered the most damage. I cannot understand who could do this as she is level-headed girl who does not get into fights."

Last week British Rail banned Miss Drabczyk from travelling on the 3 a.m. newspaper train on Farnham to her home in Dorset. After staff said they were embarrassed at taking a lone girl in the train at that time in the morning.

Three weeks ago she was given special permit to travel on the train.

## Gourmet food vans stolen

Sunday Telegraph Reporter Plain clothes police are mounting a watch in the Pall Mall area, London's West End, to fight off the theft of gourmet food vans delivering speciality foods to clubs and hotels. Dealers, grocers and rare delicatessens are among the loads often for what appears to be a gourmet market.

The watch was mounted when thefts reached a peak of five a day. The loads were taken away when drivers left a van with the keys in.

A spokesman for the London Metropolitan Police said he believed the van was stolen as it was being used as a mobile kitchen for a party at a private club. The van was left for a few minutes outside the R.A.C. it is driven away.

# Car disputes cause chaos

By Our Industrial Correspondent

SO MUCH industrial trouble has hit the motor industry in the past few weeks that the three-week strike at Lucas electrical component factories is hardly being noticed by many companies.

Normally, a Lucas strike would hit production everywhere, as manufacturers are able to fit dynamos, headlights, starter motors and other vital components.

When they run out of spare stock, manufacturers are back on their own production lines. With damaging disputes curtailing production at Lucas Leyland's Triumph, Austin-Morris and Jaguar factories and at Chrysler Motors, the need for Lucas components is dwindling.

Over 2,500 British Leyland Maxi and Marina cars are chocked without windscreen wipers. Vauxhall is producing Vivas which have to be fitted with factory-made wipers because of lack of headlights.

Lucas factories shut The Lucas strikers have elected a settlement of their dispute in spite of the recommendation by the industry union to accept the company's latest offer.

Meanwhile, 13,000 men and women are idle and nine factories closed.

Triumph Motors, where the management last week fired the workers of Japanese origin and spoke of the danger of committing industrial strikes, two strikes involving men have led to 6,000 workers being laid off. Another 4,000 could follow this week at Leyland.

The strike is by internal truck drivers, who claim that a man



Present from Japanese brothers - make your suicide quicker, cheaper!

dismissed for leaving work early had actually gone to the lavatory, and the other is a piece-work pay dispute by engine assemblers.

Austin-Morris: Overtime ban over pay has meant laying off 4,000 workers at Birmingham and Castle Bromwich and a halt to Mini and 1100-1300 production. There is hope things will return to normal tomorrow.

Jaguar: Hit by a dispute over toolroom workers pay in various Coventry area factories, with an overtime ban withdrawal of co-operation and lightning strikes hitting production.

Chrysler: Affected by the same dispute, which has halted output of the company's new Avenger model.

## WHEELCHAIR EARL STARTS HIS FIGHT BACK ON A CROQUET LAWN



Sunday Telegraph picture

## Protest at £50 jobs for Irish

By DAVID STEERS  
Agricultural Correspondent

NEARLY 600 Irish workers have been recruited at a cost of more than £40,000 by the British Sugar Corporation to work in processing factories in areas where almost 13,000 people are out of work. The recruiting has angered trade unionists who plan to take the matter up at national level.

The Irish workers, recruited mainly from west coast areas considered by the corporation to be ideal for the jobs, which include cleaning machinery and filter beds in the factories and also the more skilled job of sugar boiling.

Because of the high rate of unemployment in the factory areas officials from the Department of Employment asked factory managers to cut down the recruitment, which takes place every year. This has had some effect and the corporation says numbers have been reduced by close on 25 per cent.

The Irishmen will be working in 11 of the corporation's 17 factories in England. Unemployment is as high as 2,500 in some of the towns where factories are situated, the worst affected being Peterborough, Ipswich and York.

SEASONAL WORK Officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union have said that local unemployed should have been given first chance for the jobs. The work is seasonal, lasting about four months, and can bring a worker £50 for a seven-day week, including bonuses.

The Irish workers, who have been coming to Britain for many years to do the job, pay no tax on their earnings as they are in Britain for less than six months. The corporation also provides hostel and canteen facilities at the factories at a subsidised rate and pays the workers return fare to Ireland.

The situation is to be discussed at a meeting of the Union Joint Negotiating Committee for the Sugar Industry on Friday. With the season due to start on Sept. 25, it is unlikely that there will be any change in the Sugar Corporation's plans.

The Corporation claims that local workers have been offered seasonal work at its factories but have always refused because they do not like the work and the long hours.

One Transport Union official said last night: "None of the unemployed have been given a chance of a job. I agree that the job may not have been popular in the past but with so many out of work now, even a four-month job is better than nothing."

## Printers sue 'Spectator'

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

A dispute between the Spectator and its former printers, Merritt and Hatcher of Blackheath Road, Greenwich, is to be settled in the High Court.

Merritt and Hatcher is suing the magazine for £11,357 for printing bills incurred between February and July this year and is claiming a further £79 for postage. A counter claim is expected to be lodged this week.

Mr. George Gale, editor of the magazine, said yesterday: "We said it had not been possible to settle the dispute amicably. The Spectator had declined to go to arbitration because the printers wanted the Federation of Master Printers as arbitrators."

They thought it better that the matter should be settled in a civil action. The counter-claim would probably be filed when Mr. Harold Creighton, the magazine's owner, returned to London.

## £25,000 WINNER

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize was won yesterday by bond number LT 613710. The winner lives in Leicester.

## PUBS TRY FRIED OYSTERS

By MARY EDWARDS

OYSTERS, selling at £2.90 a dozen in London restaurants yesterday, will be served as snacks in a number of public houses next month. They will be available fried in batter or with cheese sauce.

These unfamiliar dishes are an experiment launched by the White Fish Authority to try to create a fresh market for oysters. A deep-frozen oyster in batter may alarm a gourmet but in Baltimore, having sampled a fried oyster sandwich, I went back for more and I think other British housewives will, too.

LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION The authority's food technologists have prepared a selection of deep-frozen dishes. There is a choice of breaded oysters, packed in plastic-like chocolate in a box, oysters in batter like scampi, oysters with spinach and cheese sauce and oysters with cream sauce in a plastic bag ready for re-heating.

The next step is to try them out on housewives and customers in the selected public houses. Large-scale production of oysters at the authority's experimental station at Conwy, North Wales, has already been accomplished.

"The oyster-fishing industry is a shadow of what it was," said Mr. Ian Richardson, the authority's research secretary in London yesterday. "But this new technology makes expansion possible for both the home and overseas markets."

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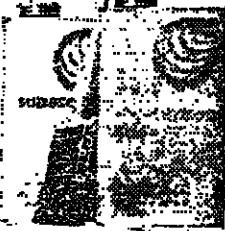


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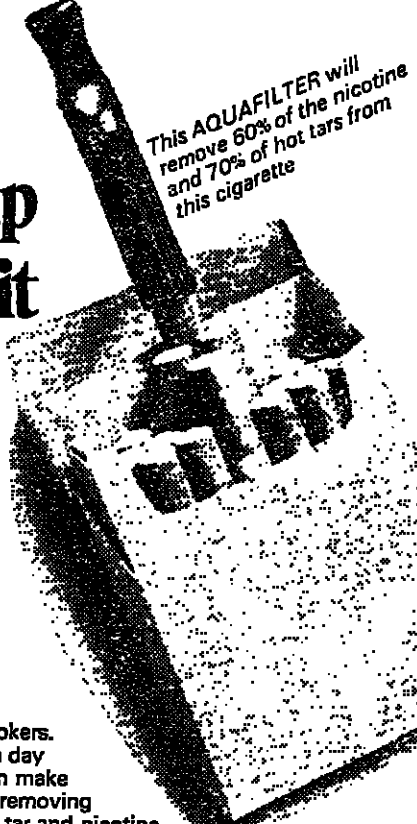
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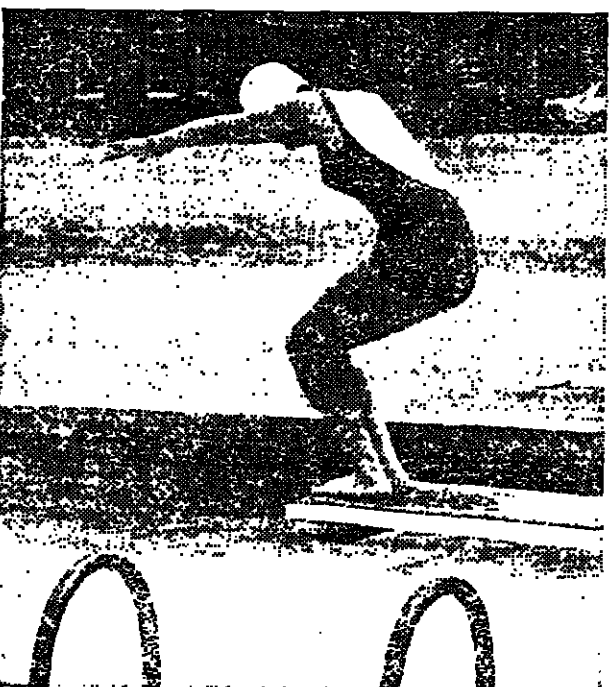


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# Australian gang fleeces banks

By PETER GLADSTONE SMITH

AUSTRALIAN crooks who have operated a 100-strong shoplifting gang in Britain for nearly 10 years have turned to bank robbery. In a few months they have "shoplifted" £100,000 in cash, foreign currency and travellers' cheques from banks and travel agencies in the centre of London.

## Powell attacks Heath

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

MR. HEATH's talks with Mr. Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister, were described by Mr. Enoch Powell last night as a grave error of judgment. He was addressing a Unionist rally in Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

Mr. Powell criticised Mr. Heath, although not by name, and members of the Government for being too conspicuous by their absence from Northern Ireland.

"In recent months members of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have been too conspicuous by their absence from Northern Ireland."

"I am sufficiently a staff officer to know that during the battle a commander's place is normally at the centre, where his headquarters are. Nor am I an admirer of what might be called 'conspicuous government'."

"The fact remains that the people of Northern Ireland are in the front line. In an assault upon the United Kingdom is in progress and the men and women of Ulster have for months been the forward troops in an exposed position under increasingly heavy attack."

"In such circumstances front-line troops have a right to expect from time to time the presence and encouragement of their commander-in-chief, no less than of his principal subordinate. Otherwise they may too easily get the idea that they have been left to their own devices and that somebody, somewhere does not want to know."

### NOT OUR WAR

"What is more dangerous still, and is beginning to happen, is that the impression is conveyed, to friend and foe alike, that Her Majesty's Government does not really regard Ulster as the front line of defence of the United Kingdom. Does not really regard the war as its war, our war at all."

"The truest, deepest responsibility for the deeds of violence in Ulster does not lie in the back streets of Belfast or Dublin: it does not lie in Northern Ireland, nor in the Republic."

"It lies at Westminster, it lies with Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and with the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

"Only when their policies and actions, as well as their professions, bring conviction to friend and foe alike that the realities of this province are understood and that the unity of the realm will be maintained will the guilt of innocent blood depart from Westminster."

Mr. Powell said that the Government and people of the Irish Republic desired and intended to detach the six Ulster counties from the United Kingdom and amalgamate them with the Republic. They had made no secret of this.

"They did not propose to do so by overt force themselves, but would welcome and exploit any route to their objective which was opened."

"All this being so, it is an exhibition of almost stupefying innocence for Her Majesty's Government to expect the assistance of the Irish Republic in ending terrorism and disorder in Ulster."

### TALKS A GRAVE ERROR

"But innocence, though it may be a virtue in private individuals, is a dangerous quality in governments. However poker-faced was the official outcome of the talks this week between Mr. Heath and Mr. Lynch, the fact that they took place at all was a grave error of judgment."

"When the British Government is seen taking counsel about peace and security in a part of the United Kingdom with the Prime Minister of that very country which is dedicated to the annexation of that part and cannot fail to approve the objects and consequences of that disorder, what must people think?"

"I will tell you. They think: 'Oh, so the British are wobbling and preparing to get out; why else should they be parleying with the residual beneficiary of their embarrassments?'"

## Liberals 'must be exciting'

Liberals may have no M.P.s soon unless the party adopts a far more exciting approach to policy, Mr. John Burt Foster, M.P. for North Cornwall, writes in the magazine New Outlook.

"If we go on as we are we shall not hold a single seat in 10 years' time and it may well be shorter by half. No one is going to take any notice of the Liberal party as long as it is simply a pale, small, timid imitation of the others."

### TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Mr. Maurice Chevalier is 83 today; Sir Derwent Hall Caine, 80; Lord Inverchoupe, Viscount Allendale, 49; and Lord Milner of Leeds, 48.

The robbers, who are known to police in Australia, are rotated to and from Britain on an all-fares-paid basis.

They are believed to have been trained in a new technique at the gang's school in Sydney.

The gang distracts the attention of the staff, either by complaining loudly about the service, by fighting each other or by acting drunk. Once a member relieved himself against a bank wall.

While this is going on another of the gang sneaks in and grabs the loot. They also follow postmen and pick up registered mail after it is delivered.

### So ashamed

Swiss, Canadian and New Zealand banks in London, who have been victims, are so ashamed of the way they were duped that they have kept silent. As a result, others have not been forewarned and the gang has operated with increasing success.

Recent victims have been the Swiss Bank Corporation at the Swiss Centre (£10,000 in travellers' cheques and cash); the Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place (£3,300); the Bank of Nova Scotia, Berkeley Street (£3,000); and the Canadian Imperial Bank

of Commerce, Berkeley Square (£2,500).

On the same day last month cash and travellers' cheques totalling £10,600 were stolen from the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in Berkeley Square and a similar haul worth £2,000 from T. Llewellyn Davies and Co., travel agents, in Cockspur Street.

### Attention sought

Describing the raid on the travel agents, Mr. Peter J. Buck, director, said: "There were two or three people at the counter and one at the end saying 'Come on, it's time I was seen to'."

"One asking about railway times kept grabbing the timetable and they made sure they were getting 100 per cent attention."

Unseen by the staff one of the gang sneaked behind the cash desk, opened the safe and took the contents.

The gang swoops at lunch-time, when offices are busy and the staff do not notice the money has gone until what appeared to be a pack of particularly difficult customers has left.

Detectives believe that the gang suspected of shoplifting goods valued at £3 million in stores all over Britain, has turned to money thefts because they give a quicker profit. Warnings are to be circulated by bank security departments.

# T.U.C. took four days too many

By PETER PATERSON, Industrial Correspondent

It would be unkind to compare the productivity of the trade union movement with that of its less productivity minded members, but this year's Trades Union Congress could quite easily have got through its essential business in a day instead of the five consumed by the festivities at Blackpool.

The only area on which the Congress's views and opinions now have any weight is the Industrial Relations Act, and this was disposed of between 9.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday with an hour-and-a-half break for lunch.

There were other important matters on the agenda, of course—notably the Common Market and the economic situation—but action on these issues is in the hands of others who have departed of securing solutions, or even co-operation in the search for solutions, from the T.U.C.

### Only way

For government and business, there must be a certain horrified fascination in listening to speeches arguing that the only way to solve the unemployment problem, revive Scottish shipbuilding, secure economic growth, stand on our own two feet, Europe, help the old age pensioners and generally bring the millennium a little closer is to launch bigger and better wage claims and to strike to the death for their achievement.

The question of the Industrial Relations Act, however, brought the Congress into a brief state of lively relevance.

"In virtually every important area of policy in the last year," declared the engagingly staid Sir Sidney Greene, leader of the reawakened and chairman of the T.U.C.'s economic committee, "the Government has paid scant attention to the views and opinions of the T.U.C." The self-imposed isolation of the trade union movement can only comfort its enemies and bewilder its friends.

The question of the Industrial Relations Act, however, brought the Congress into a brief state of lively relevance. Here is an issue that has meaning for the trade unions, a challenge to their complacency, to their pockets, and to their own traditional view of themselves.

### Confused voting

What are they going to do about it? All the cliché-ridden sterility of the rest of the conference business disappeared while they debated this question with passion and eloquence.

Oddly enough, the result of the final confused voting on the T.U.C.'s debate is likely to breed a little more tolerance rather than the hell-bent and candle excursions feared by some moderates.

Certainly the T.U.C.'s policy of "strong advice" to unions not to allow themselves to be registered under the Act—which in practice means withdrawing from the register to be set up by the Government—has been heeded. Unions are now "instructed" not to register, which means that they must face the consequences of disobeying a direct instruction if they feel they have to register.

But thanks to the National Union of Mineworkers voting both ways, both the instruction and the "strong advice" remain T.U.C. policy.

So, in practice, any union which faces fearful odds from staff associations or non-T.U.C. unions, or will be bankrupted

by failing to co-operate with this section of the Act will still be able to plead its case before the General Council of the T.U.C., and the instruction might be withdrawn.

In any case, the issue should not arise for another seven months since the temporary register, which is the first step, will not be established until October; and it remains in force for at least six months before unions have to take a decision to withdraw their names.

That brings us to within five months of the next T.U.C. conference, and wrangling over rule books between the new Registrar of Trade Unions and the T.U.C. itself during that interval could stave off irrevocable decisions until then.

### One more chance

It would also leave the T.U.C. with one more opportunity for debate and reconsideration before it finally chooses to play Thomas à Becket to the Government's Henry II.

So once again the spectacle of union bosses supporting apparently contradictory motions with their bloc votes has been shown to be an essential part of the survival mechanism of the T.U.C.

Less flexible institutions would hardly likely to have been celebrating their 105th annual conference in such a pure and unreformed and traditional fashion.

### CHANNEL FAILURE

Derek Jones, 19, abandoned an attempt to swim from France to England after about three hours yesterday. He is a draughtsman and lives at Reynolds Drive, Bolton, Lancs.

Collector's Piece By DEBORAH STRATTON

## Art Deco lives on

"It's so terrible, isn't it? wonderful!" said a visitor to "The World of Art Deco" at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts this summer.

Organised by the British writer and collector Bevis Hillier, the exhibition catalogue became a new book with a lively introduction from Mr. Hillier. "The World of Art Deco," Studio Vista, £4.20. The author brings not only scholarship but humour to what is to many a humorous subject.

It has other names—but they all stem from L'Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes, the Paris Exhibition of 1925.

In Britain it is often termed Odeon Art because the cinemas, as even Bevis Hillier concludes, represent "the quintessence of Art Deco."

One or two collectors may be bumping home an Odeon cinema one day (at the rate attendances are falling), and a privileged few live in Art Deco houses shaped like ocean liners.

Most collectors, however, will have to content themselves with smaller items, such as silver, pottery, jewellery, glass statuettes, clothes, ash trays and graphic designs on books and posters. Many of these still sit in homes and shops where owners do not know their value.

Much Art Deco is quickly recognisable; the Egyptian and Mexican motifs, the loud geo-

## A European link for Roy Jenkins



Picture: Augustus Rhodes

MR. JENKINS, deputy leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, giving a kiss to the former Miss Ivana Sertle, 22, after her marriage yesterday at West Hendred, Berks., to Mr. Jenkins's son, Charles, 22. The couple met when they were pupils at Holland Park Comprehensive School, London. The bride is a Yugoslav.

## Hailsham's guideline on bail

BAIL should never be refused as a form of punishment, Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, told Gloucester Branch of the Magistrates' Association at Gloucester yesterday.

"There have been sometimes suggestions, which in the main I do not believe, that there is a tendency to remand in custody to give a person what is called 'a taste of prison' instead of sentencing him straight away. That is not the law of England and it ought never to be done."

Lord Hailsham outlined four considerations for magistrates in deciding whether to grant or refuse bail:

### MEDICAL REPORTS

1—The likelihood or otherwise of the defendant disappearing before trial or before the final disposal of the case on sentence or appeal;

2—The chances of his committing further offences when out on bail;

3—The chances of his interfering with the course of justice when out on bail; and

4—The necessity to procure medical or social reports. Magistrates should not make a decision on a defendant's social background a fetish. Some cases were so trivial that a defendant's weak background should be ignored and bail granted.

The Home Secretary was arranging an experimental bail hostel in London to accommodate some defendants.

## Decision soon to 'go metric'

By Our Political Staff

A firm Government commitment to go metric by the mid-1970s will be announced shortly, Mr. John Davies, Secretary for Trade & Industry, proposes to publish a White Paper setting out Government policy next month, after Parliament votes on Common Market entry.

The White Paper is expected to confirm the Labour Government's target for all industries to be using metric measurements by 1975. It is unlikely to name a day for a general changeover.

At present any manufacturer is free to adopt the metric system and many industries have already changed.

## ELGAR TRUST REPORT FOR D.P.P.

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

A REPORT on the financial affairs of the Edward Elgar Birthplace Trust has been placed in the hands of Sir Norman Skelhorn, Director of Public Prosecutions. He is

studying the report at the request of Sir Peter Rawlinson, the Attorney-General.

The trust raises funds to maintain the British composer's former home in Lower Broadheath, Worcester. It was founded in 1937 by the conductors Sir Adrian Boult and the late Sir Malcolm Sargent and others.

Sir Gerald Nabarro, Conservative M.P. for Worcester South, was appointed a trustee last year and employed a firm of chartered accountants to carry out a detailed scrutiny of the trust's finances. He reported the firm's findings to the Attorney-General.

### Q.C.'s inquiry

The Charity Commissioners then instituted a statutory inquiry into the Trust, which is registered as a charity, under their powers. It was carried out by Mr. C. A. Settle, Q.C.

Sir Gerald said yesterday that the Attorney-General had passed the Settle report to the Director of Public Prosecutions. He will ask the Attorney-General in the Commons on October 18 what action has been taken with a view to instituting proceedings.

In March of this year Mr. Heath, the Prime Minister, with 13 other people including the Earl of Harewood and Viscount Eccles, Minister for the Arts, resigned as patrons of the Elgar Society.

A statement issued from 10, Downing Street said they became patrons of the understanding that the society was sponsored by the Elgar Birth-



"Just how big an overdraft would you like?"

place Trust, but they understood that the society did not then have the trust's support.

The society was launched last September by Mr. Bernard van Dieren, who was secretary and treasurer of the trust at the time. It also had the object of raising funds for the upkeep of the composer's home.

### Latest Wills

HARRIS, Mrs. S. O. Penarth, Glam. (duty paid, £23,708) ... £78,648  
HOBBOURN, R. B. C. Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxon (duty, £27,261) ... £28,947  
PEARCE, N. D. Croydon, solicitor (duty, £24,185) ... £701,155  
STRETTON, Mrs. M. Kidderminster, Worcs. (duty, £48,414) ... £112,402  
TIMMONS, Mrs. Z. E. Regent's Park (duty, £78,116) ... £157,431

## Dear Fiancé

I'm counting the days now. Hope your nerves have recovered. Daddy likes you really and he'll soon get used to your long hair. Can we really have a big four-poster with curtains?

Mummy says Daddy will be terribly impressed if you ask him about Selected Period Investment. It's something new from Scottish Provident and Daddy thinks he's the only one who knows about it. She says it's an endowment with no fixed maturity date. So, if you desperately need cash, it's there. Easy to get at. Oh, and you get bonuses too.

Must dash, Mummy's standing me lunch. See you Friday. Don't roar up the drive, Daddy doesn't know you've got a Lotus yet.

All my love,  
Angela.

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COMMENT

# Down among the double shift workers

BY PETER CLAYTON

NIGHTWORKERS, concluded two university professors last week, are not as efficient as their rosy-cheeked, clear-eyed counterparts on the day shift. They should have tried interviewing a few club owners; and after that, the club owners' wives.

Take the owners first. At three in the morning they can do sums, engage musicians, bounce drinks, announce cheques, charm guests and remember to lock the safe. Some of them even manage, in the middle of all this, to maintain an air of professional poise so that while their pulchritudinous flash in the expensive gloaming like instant lightships, they are selling you that if business doesn't pick up soon they're going to open a boutique.

But not Jim Delaney. As he talks about the prospects of his newly reopened Mandrake Club he glints with pessimism. He is building on tradition, of course, not simply renting one more who cellar and installing a row of bottles in the hopes of prising open the wallets of people who don't want to go home. Even someone as fe as I do knows vaguely that the old Mandrake was here Dylan Thomas liked hang out.

Actually the combination

was jazz, drinks, chess and poetry, obviously a powerful one, for the club ran more or less under its own momentum till the late '60s, when the owner decided to retire. He offered the place to Jim Delaney, one of its members, who was already running two pubs which put on live jazz—the Tally Ho in Kenilworth Town, and the Kensington, Holland Park.

Now your average, one-job-at-a-time man would have turned it down. But Delaney is not only optimistic; he's ambitious and, more to the point, has a remarkable wife, and it is Mrs. Delaney who now runs the Tally Ho, so that Jim can get on with the Kensington and the Mandrake. He left the Mandrake as it was for two years, but now he has changed it completely, redecorating it in purple, and letting off the catering to a Singapore Chinese restaurateur whose Prawn Ginger had my taste buds craving their necks for a better view.

Delaney himself goes home after the Mandrake closes, at 3.30 a.m., and is up again at 10 the same morning.

In order to run three businesses and have some kind of life together, by my reckoning both Jim and his wife are working double shifts. It would be interesting to hear what the professors had to say about that.



## BANG ON TARGET WITH A FRINGE

By MARY BROGAN

THERE is one good thing to be said for this autumn's fashions: all those people who have stuck firmly to classics during the ferment of the last couple of years can happily go on doing so knowing that they are not only safe but right.

All the traditional British favourites like good knitwear and tartans (some of which would make any chieftain blench) were awarded the blessing of Paris and our own designers have not been backward in finding ways to give a new look to old favourites.

Tartans, or plaids, whether genuine or the product of someone's vivid imagination, are always seen at their best when combined with a plain colour, so they really come into their own when used for separates, teamed with a contrasting sweater.

Knitwear has been given its new look by the addition of fringing. As our picture shows, it is extraordinary the change that comes over the familiar jumper suit with the addition of some heavy fringing.

Jersey jumper suit by Jaeger comes in a variety of colours, including aubergine and russet. Ribbed sweater costs £4-50, plain jersey skirt £6-75, both available from main Jaeger branches. Stitched jersey hat £5 from London branches only.

Picture (left) ALEC MURRAY

FASHION



Paid separates by Lyle and Scott come in grey/brown/white check and cost £10-50 for the trousers, waistcoat £6-50, skirt £11. White ribbed sweater, shown with skirt, is £14 in cashmere, £7-50 in lambswool. Plain sweater costs £10 in cashmere, £6 in lambswool. All available from Harrods, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

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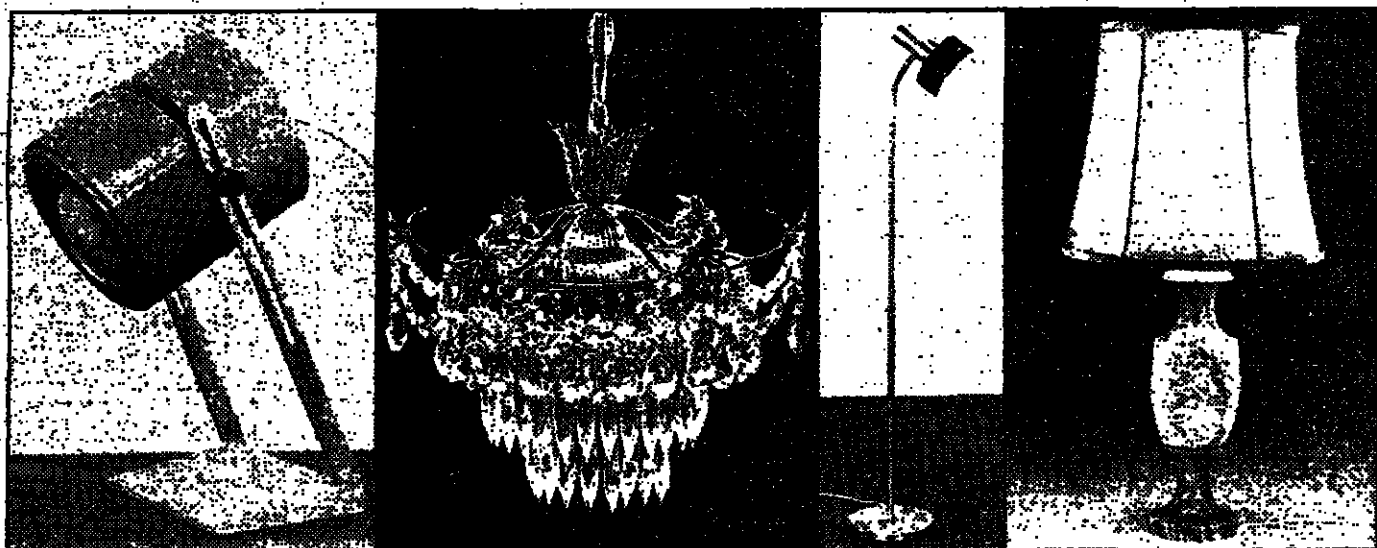
Low the Grapefruit Diet and you should lose 10lbs. days, without pills or drugs. Only no weight loss for the four days, but you should 5lbs. on the fifth day. After you should lose about a day for the remaining days. Stay on the diet and M.S. of Kingston you may yourself writing "I have lost 14 days. With the Grapefruit Diet there are no hunger Listen to M. of Clapton: loved it for 10 days and lost 14 I am still losing weight. Grapefruit Diet secret is: "Only eat the permitted" and you will lose unsightly excess body fluids. Do this like J.W. of Stoke-on-Trent, could say: "I am really d. the fat just seemed to tway."

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HOME

## Brighter lights about the house



Above, left to right: The Prova range offers a wide choice of popular "spots." This canister-shaped spotlight comes in white, black, ochre or green, £3-99. Brass and crystal chandelier, made in Bohemia: the most expensive item in the Prova range this autumn, £15-95. Streamlined standard spotlight, available in brass, copper or satin aluminium finish. It has an adjustable "neck" for maximum variation in light direction, £7-25. Heavy Portuguese marble lamp base in a traditional "vase" shape. Basic colours are pink, white, pale russet and brown with natural veining, £4-55. Lined fabric shade in gold, stone, orange or blue, £2-15. Most British Home Stores branches.

By VICTORIA REILLY

NOT so long ago the average British householder showed a marked reluctance to spend money on lighting his or her home properly.

But, judging by the increased sale in lighting appliances (particularly of wall and spot lights) in this country during the last couple of years, we have at last begun to realise that in the long run it actually pays to have a well-lit home. For being able to see what we're doing can cut down decidedly on all those accidents caused by tripping up or falling down.

And one of the organisations we have most to thank for this growing national "light-consciousness" is undoubtedly the British Home Stores, who have done for lighting what

Marks and Spencer have done for "undies." Over the years they have given us an ever-improving range of safe, reasonable-looking fittings at down-to-earth prices. They have also cornered something over 25 per cent of the market.

The man responsible for controlling the chain's lighting policy is Roland Millett, who was first given the department 13 years ago. "At that time the general public weren't very lighting conscious; they generally made do with a central fangler and little else."

But that was light-years ago, before Mr. Millett and his two enthusiastic, globe-travelling young buyers (Chris Hyde-

Smith for wall and ceiling fittings, glass shades and self-assembly lights; and John Wright for shades, table-lamp bases and floor-standards) got cracking, scenting out the latest trends at international fairs.

It is because a chain store buys in bulk that prices can be kept at a reasonable level. But this particular chain store prides itself on something else as well, and rightly so: every light it sells must conform to the British Standard (BS20) for electrical safety for all light fittings—or "electric luminaires," as they are now ridiculously being called to keep in line with the process of international standardisation.

This standard (over the next few years it will be superseded by BS 4533) calls for effective earthing of all lamp and light fittings where flex passes through metal exposed to the touch; and also for the provision of some sort of collar (technically a "bush" or "grommet") to protect the flex where it passes over a sharp cutting edge.

It is a nasty thought, but at the present moment, British Standard BS20 is not mandatory: it is merely a recommendation. Although it is generally complied with by the major British manufacturers there are still a number of foreign ones—particularly in Spain and Italy—who do not make up to this standard. So it is advisable only to buy fittings marked as complying with the British Standard.

COOKERY

## Stimulate the gossip with colourful dishes

By MARIKA HANBURY TENISON

"WHY is it," I asked a friend, a man, who is a well known cook and gourmet, "that men are considered to be better cooks than women?"

He considered the question, stirring a sauce the colour of buttercup and smelling faintly of vanilla and orange juice. My friend is a bachelor and he put down a wooden spoon among a litter of dirty pots and pans stacked up by the sink—a pile most women I know would be almost in tears over.

"To be a good cook," he told me gravely, "one must be romantic, brave and adventurous. Unfortunately most women find this impossible. Too often they think of the washing up, of budgeting, of meals for the next day and the day after. They are frightened of failure and prefer to stick to the recipes they know are safe and reliable."

"And what is the answer to producing the perfect dish," I asked him.

"Not the price of the ingredients but their quality. Not

the quantity of the finished product but the care which goes into preparing it."

"Colourless food never tastes good," he impressed on me and I thought of those grey casseroles and drab looking mixtures I had eaten during my lifetime. Red, he told me, was the happiest colour for food and every good meal should include one dish with red overtones.

Impressionable as always, I went home and experimented with red recipes and found he was right.

Lorenzo's Red Mullet (Serves 6)

Red mullet used to be a fish only really to be found in the Mediterranean; now they are appearing more and more frequently in our own fishmongers. Their drawback is the profusion of their bones but this is well compensated by their amazing colour and the delicacy of their flavour.

6 red mullet; 4 pint dry white wine; 2 oz. butter;

juice of 1 lemon; 1½ table-spoons finely-chopped parsley; salt and freshly-ground black pepper; 1 small tin tomatoes; 1 small onion; 1 tablespoon olive oil; 1 small tin anchovies.

Using a sharp knife scrape off the scales of the mullet by running the knife along the fish towards the head. Cut off the fins and bars with a pair of kitchen scissors. Wash but do not gut the fish.

Use 1oz. butter to grease a baking dish and a piece of greaseproof paper. Place fish in the dish, season with salt and pepper and pour over the wine. Cover with the greaseproof paper and cook in a moderately hot oven (400 F. Reg. 5) for 15 to 20 minutes.

While the fish is cooking, finely chop onion and anchovies and roughly chop tinned tomatoes. Heat oil in a saucepan, add onions and cook until transparent. Add tomatoes and anchovies, season with freshly ground black pepper and simmer for 15 minutes.

When fish are cooked remove them on to a hot serving dish and keep warm. Add lemon juice, parsley and 1oz. butter to the juices in the pan, bring to the boil and cook, stirring all the time.

Heat for two minutes over a low flame.

CLASSES 2 & 3

Class 2: self-emplo  
Class 3: non-emplo

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**Further Postal Shopping appears on page 14**







BRIDGE  
R. A. Friday

## New season

NEXT month the new tournament season starts in earnest with the English Bridge Union autumn congress taking place at Eastbourne over the long weekend October 8-11.

During the weekend the Sunday Telegraph salver will be presented to the player who has won the largest number of local master points in England during the 1970-71 season. Grand, Life and National masters are ineligible but, once again, the record was broken and more than 12,000 players took part in the competition.

The leading positions were:

- Points
1. Dr. A. P. Sowter (Nottingham) 8,925
  2. A. N. Gordon (Middlesex) 8,712
  3. P. J. Franklin (London) 8,602
  4. Miss A. Kirk (Surrey) 7,773
  5. D. M. Gilt (Herts) 7,728
  6. R. Bryant (Warwick) 7,524
  7. Mrs. P. D. Austwick (Berk & Bucks) 7,266
  8. T. Houston (Norfolk) 7,128
  9. D. J. Jones (Warwick) 7,109
  10. Mrs. R. C. Reister (Somerset) 7,027
  11. B. J. Keable (London) 6,927
  12. Mrs. T. Houston (Norfolk) 6,370

It was a comparatively low scoring year, but it is interesting to note that only two of the leading 10 players came from the same county. For the fifth year running, however, there was a notable absence of any player from the North of England among the leaders.

Dr. Sowter is one of the many talented young players in the country at the moment and he is the first player from Nottingham to win the salver. He was quick to take advantage of declarer's error on the following hand from a pairs competition.

Dealer South. Love all

- 9764 1053  
102 A38  
A82 A93  
AQ3 A782  
K74 9653  
75 J6  
K10762 854

Bidding: South West North East  
14 Pass 14 Pass  
15 Pass 15 Pass  
INT Pass SNT Pass  
Pass Pass  
The bidding is fairly normal.

## ELIMINATION

By Diana Turner-Valdan

ELIMINATE (in each case two words)

- (a) Which are not one's first consideration?
- (b) Two paired with ward?
- (c) Supposedly descriptive of some professors?
- (d) Two associations with last?
- (e) A light-hearted kind of disposal?
- (f) Two coupled with touch?
- (g) It got to grips at sea?
- (h) Two anagrams?
- (i) The makings of a plant?
- (j) Two words to be taken?
- (k) A weapon to warm to?
- (l) One way to combine?
- (m) Two coupled with tell?
- (n) More than a passing fancy?
- (o) Two synonyms?
- (p) Which is not a true figure?
- (q) Two words to be taken?
- (r) That takes 36 out of the 37 words. What are you left with?

Solution on Page 55.

- 1-Dye
- 2-Off
- 3-Boy
- 4-Gay
- 5-Lock
- 6-Deep
- 7-Round
- 8-Club
- 9-Gasp
- 10-Char
- 11-Wood
- 12-Line
- 13-Dozen
- 14-Long
- 15-Dozen
- 16-River
- 17-Round
- 18-Flame
- 19-Baker's
- 20-Minded
- 21-Refuse
- 22-Lined
- 23-Order
- 24-Stand
- 25-Absent
- 26-Hand
- 27-Dimple
- 28-Rubbish
- 29-Thrower
- 30-Abandon
- 31-Holiday
- 32-Thoughts
- 33-Fountain
- 34-Interest
- 35-Together
- 36-Exchange
- 37-Grappling

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although some players might have jumped direct to SNT with the North hand on the second round. The natural, forcing bid of 1♠ is much more effective however for no trump may be an unhappy contract if South holds a singleton. In addition it may be important for South to play the hand if his spade holding is a doubleton king or ace-king.

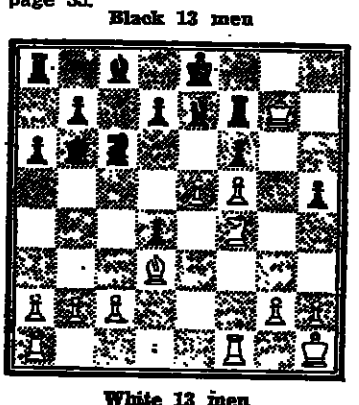
West led ♠4 and declarer ducked in dummy allowing Dr. Sowter, sitting East, to win the trick with ♠J. Most players would automatically return a diamond or heart at this point but Dr. Sowter was able to build up an accurate picture of South's hand. From West's lead it was clear that South held two diamonds and as South had not opened INT it seemed certain that his shape was 2-4-2-5.

East therefore made the far-sighted play of ♠A at the second trick, dropping declarer's ♠Q. East continued with ♠2 and, when declarer won the trick with ♠K, West was alert enough to unblock with ♠10. As declarer could not win a ninth trick without playing on hearts West was able to win the first heart with ♠A and return ♠5 giving East two more spade tricks to defeat the contract.

Declarer misjudged the hand when he ducked the first diamond. It is better to win the first trick with ♠K and lead a heart. This ensures nine tricks unless West holds five diamonds and both major suit aces.

## CHESS

By C. MANSFIELD  
After some years of indifferent health Michael Tal (world champion 1959-63) recovered his former brilliance in March by tying for first with Keres in an important tournament in Estoril. In his game with Voreman, Tal (White, to play) gave up a piece and reached a position. What was his next bold move? See page 55.



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# VIEWS OF THE PAST

TELEVISION PHILIP PURSER

PRECEDDED by a baited-breath trailer on 24 Hours and due to be followed by a Line-Up post-mortem last night, Marcel Ophüls's *The Sorcerer and the Phyl* (B.B.C. 2) was clearly regarded by its successors as a major investment in that commodity prized above all others by television people: controversy.

It seemed to me to be very good but neither country nor particularly surprising. Could anyone of reasonable imagination ever have supposed life in France under the German occupation to be one long, heroic or alternatively one long, heroic resistance? The strongest human instinct is to survive, and the ability of people to adapt to circumstances can be brave and touching just as often as it can be craven. As the Russians closed in on the ruins of Berlin in 1945, the empty department stores were still going through the pretence of holding their spring sales.

In 1940 France had had 10 years of bitter internal dissension followed by the shock of a military defeat which was really no wonder that the stability achieved by Pétain, however shameful, would be welcomed by the majority. Even the most ardent of all the zeal with which the Vichy government accepted to— or rather exceeded—Nazi racial policies might have been foreseen in the home of the Dreyfus and Stavisky scandals. As

for the Resistance which eventually took shape and grew in ferocity, inevitably it attracted the first of the egotistical individuals, "the maladjusted," as one of them put it himself.

What I liked most about the film was that it accepted, instead of the last war, the extraordinary particularity of the individual. There were one or two generalisations, about the police and the medical profession, for instance, but otherwise type-casting was avoided. Despite the enormous length, Ophüls's film, with its actual participants contributed reminiscences of life in Clermont-Ferrand, the chosen focus, so that each could talk himself out and even the obvious villain of the group, the dark-skinned veteran of the Fastes du Charbon, Jean-Pierre L  aud, was a man of complexity and candour.

I also liked the generous helpings of screen documents of the period, not just faded for a few scenes but quoted at length with the writer of the music and commentary: German, French and British news-reels, a quasi-exhortatory film to encourage rabbit-breeding, the propaganda film of the life of P  tain, and Maurice Chevalier's attempt to get the record straight about his alleged collaboration.

We British came out of it rather well, it's true, with S.O.E. hero Denis Baker shyly

confessing that he kept going because as a homosexual he had wanted to prove to himself that he could be as brave as anyone else, a funny R.A.F. escapee, and Lord Avon sagely avoiding the temptations of hindsight. We even survived the Mers El K  bir episode. But making allowances for the placidity I still had the feeling that Oph  ls's film, deftly adapted to the English language by David Francis, gave me not only the flavour of the Occupation but also a sense of the equivocation and inconsistency and idiosyncrasy which I recognise as truth. I sensed conclusions that had emerged rather against the expectations of the film-maker.

I'm afraid I can't say the name of Jean-Luc God  ard's *Forgetting War* (B.B.C. 2) which purported to chronicle the civil war and Allied intervention in Russia in the years immediately following the Bolshevik revolution. Discreditable as the latter operation may have been—as well as half-hearted and ultimately futile—it simply will not fit the snug little black-and-white representation it got here.

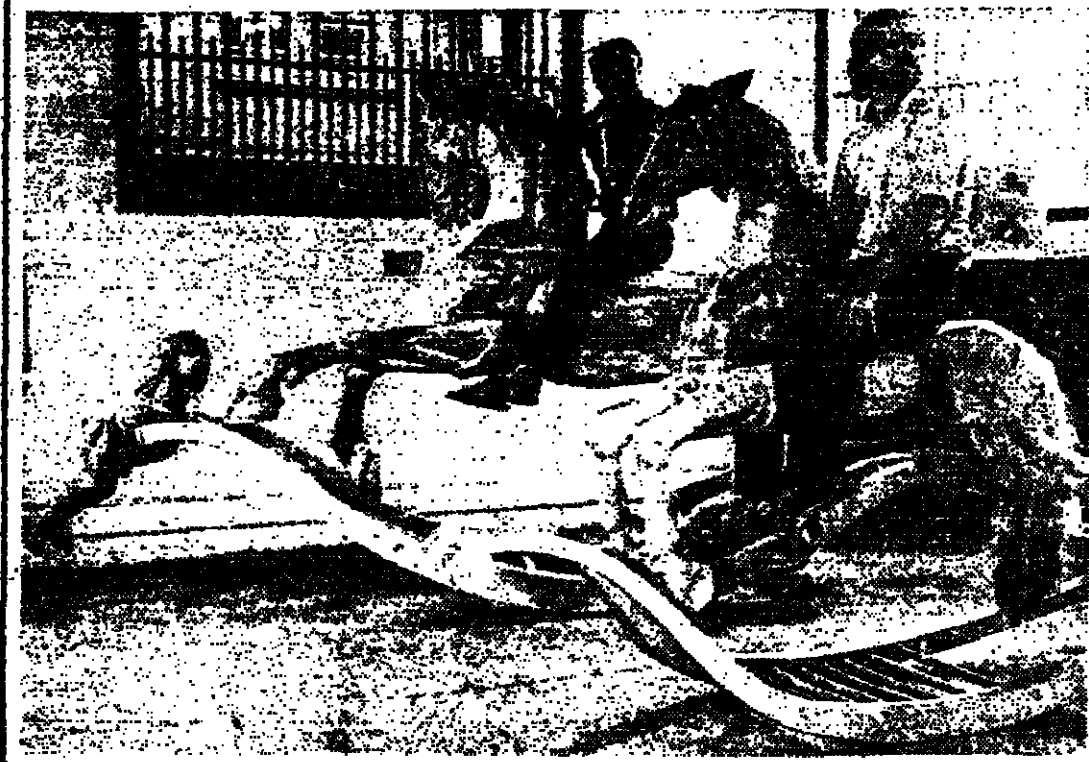
The Revolution was depicted as the simple, instantaneous overthrow of one regime by another, followed by an honourable peace with Germany. The intervention became the rustic reflex of fear-fuelled Capitalist governments, initially on the pretext of safeguarding their war material in Russia, soon to be revealed in true colours. The British were portrayed as the American and the Japanese coldly imperialist—it was uncanny how many national prejudices could be exploited in one programme.

In fact the Bolsheviks were a minority faction who only gained power hesitantly, and rather to their own surprise, six months after the abdication of the Tsar. The peace terms they obtained from the Germans were not as harsh as suspected. They had been rescued from them by the Allied victory of 1918. The civil war would have occurred anyway and the intervention, however ill-judged, was understandable. The Russians would have felt if we had pulled out in 1944.

I might have forgiven these omissions, and even the reckless disregard for chronology—according to a caption Sir Brian Horrocks wasn't in Russia until 1919 but his testimony was used in proceedings much earlier—if only the commentary could have been less naive, with every dubious predicate repeated as the subject of the next sentence and the whole thus eventually manipulated to draw some spurious parallel with the Vietnam war. I am not sure which is the more depressing, to note the programme was a co-production with an American educational network, or to reflect that it was written and narrated by Robert MacNeil, a reporter previously respected.

And just in case someone wants to argue that with only 55 minutes available, as opposed to 270, some brutalisation had to be used, or that it did have to be so short? If fighting old battles again is worth doing at all, surely it's worth doing with some of the amplitude M. Oph  ls gave himself.

**FILMS ON TELEVISION**  
**TUESDAY**  
*Take Her, She's Mine* (1964). A domestic comedy, with James Stewart as the father who comes to live with his daughter, Sandra Deane, a big girl now. (U.V. London 7.30 p.m.)  
*The Hellgramite* (1949). Superhero film version of the story of the Hellgramite, a Washington Square, about the plain girl who becomes a heroine and a fearless leader, by William Wyler, with Bette Davis, Richard Widmark, and Robert Strauss. (B.B.C. 2 8.30 p.m.)  
**THURSDAY**  
*Our Girl Alfie* (1964). A moving and gripping war film, with Bette Davis, Richard Widmark, and Robert Strauss. (U.V. London 7.30 p.m.)



Two rocking horses, Ken Bright and Malcolm Poynter up, with Sacha Bright getting her farrow under way. Sacha and her seven smaller sister are used to giant rocking horses, even when they're away and a half foot tall and treat them with great familiarity: sometimes their mother rides one, with a daughter saw-sawing at each end of the rocker.

Don't they miss the horses, now that they're in the Crafts Centre in Earls Court, Covent Garden? No, says Mr. Bright, they have their own child-sized but still large—rocking horse at home.

Indeed, it was after making this for them that Mr. Bright thought

of the giant ones. He's a sculptor and potter who teaches at Goldsmith's College. Mr. Poynter was a graphic artist, now sculpting at the Royal College—he's done some things of his own, like a large amiable rat with a wind-up gramophone embodied in it. He'd already been breeding about rocking horses, so he was delighted to help Mr. Bright carve out these great big wooden ones. They're made of chunks of pine blocked out in rough form and glued together, then carved as sculpture.

"I was making the smaller one for the children when I thought that the sculptural form was very good," says Mr. Bright. "You see, the traditional idea with that of moving sculpture."

It was interesting in designing and working on them to realise how stereotyped rocking horses had become—four legs; four corners. We've introduced much more varied positions, more animation. The fibreglass versions are being made by Paul Brillo of P.J.B. Mouldings: he was a bronze founder who cast such artists as Rodin. There will be beautiful cast as real editions of sculpture—not with a plasticity, shiny finish but with a matt surface. The wooden masters cost up to £1,800 (there are three sizes), but the fibreglass versions are much cheaper.

Photograph: I. S. Lewinsky

## WHAT'S HAPPENING

Back in the mode

By T. S. Ferguson

We may congratulate ourselves that we have become so frivolous that Sir George Etherege's turn has been taken by the Royal Shakespeare Company. The play, *The Man of Mode*, at the Aldwych tomorrow, the first time it has been seen in Town for a couple of centuries.

Etherege has been so neglected that it's been hard to find even a text of him to read; when the Restoration dramatists were rehabilitated and excused for their naughtiness, hardly anybody—except a few people engaged in Eng. Lit.—bothered about him very much. Yet he was one of the first of them, perhaps even the most formative. Terry Hands, who is directing the revival, finds his prose direct and life-like; he thinks the play will speak to us as it did to its first audience.

He is therefore not presenting it as a piece of theatrical archaeology, in which you'd not only have to train the actors in the Restoration style, but the spectators too, so that, for instance, they'd understand that people were walking with their toes turned out in order to show off their calves. Indeed, he's not directing it in the Restoration manner at all, except that some similes are noticed—for instance the return to fashion of wigs for both sexes. And there are great similarities between Etherege's way of thinking and ours. "We're try-

ing to recreate the effect his play would have had on the audience of his time, when it was new. Because of the 200-year gap as far as London is concerned (the Prospect plays did it in the Yorkshire Richmond a few years ago as a period piece) it genuinely is a new play.

So we're doing it in a sort of modern dress but heightened in the way Shakespeare would show Romeo, in the costume of his own time, but wearing a helmet. It was only in the 19th century that the theatre became obsessed with naturalism.

John Gielgud has written a jazz score for it—the play contains four dances and six songs. It is presented as an entertainment—a thing the Restoration playwrights picked up from Moli  re was showing every new thing including songs and so on: like them, we're really trying to strike next year's vogue.

But the play has a serious centre: a plot of sexual relations carried through by laughter, but the meaning is serious. As Feydant said, "Some things are too serious for tragedy." In short, we're trying to create a world that does not pin us down in any way.

John Wood will be Sir Fopling Flourel, the showman, the man of mode, subsequently nicked and broadened into Lord Foppington by Vanbrugh; Helen Mirren is Harriet, Isla Blair is Emilia and Vivien Merchant is Mrs. Lovell; Alan Howard is Dorimant.

higher plane. The first, on September 29, features the young soprano Elizabeth Gale, and the London Early Music Group, directed by Philip Pickett.

Mr. Pearcey was music director at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, from which Miss Gale graduated last year. Since when she has worked with the English Opera Group; she will appear in the Coliseum's "L'Incoronazione di Poppea" in November. The Early Musicians are past and present students of the School, most of them freelance and some of them now jazzmen—anyone writing a thesis on the connection between jazz and the sackbut, psaltery, viol and rebec should roll up to the concert.

Instead of a fee, Miss Gale and Mr. Pickett will be given black basalt portrait medallions of Beethoven by Wedgwood, which is also presenting medallions to other participants—a case of enlightened self-interest which could usefully be followed up by others, perhaps. The next concert will be on April 5, then there will be six more at monthly intervals from next September.

An age for heroines?

Is Grace Darling still a heroine? conducted a quick poll among the young ladies of a London television office the other day and discovered that none of them had ever heard of her. A similar probe at this office was more probing, for three out of five knew who she was, and the other two remembered when they had their memories jolted.

As the probe in this case was a George secret, I make no doubt the jolting was efficient. The audience for C. P. Taylor's "The Grace Darling Show" will know all about her though: it's part of the Newcastle Festival which opens on Friday—a well-stirred mixture of the national (including Tom Courtenay in "Charley's Aunt") and the local. "Grace Darling" which is being put on at the University Theatre from October 14, is a light-hearted play with music.

I hope it won't be a case of Darling is a Charley: perhaps she became too much of a cult in the last century, but the recent abolition of heroes doesn't seem to have helped us much. Mr. Taylor's other contribution (Gulbenkian Theatre, September 27) is "The Cleverness of Us," which deals with the story of Peter. It's coming to a 12-year-old Elswick girl in 1971, and their search, aided by Action Man and Sindy, for her lost childhood all over Newcastle.

A chance to get in

It's not keeping the audiences in the hall that is the chief difficulty for young musicians: it is finding the audience in the first place. Now an anonymous group of sponsors has come to their aid with a series of concerts at the Purcell Room called "Leonard Pearcey Introduces"—a sort of Carrol Lewis's Discoveries on a

HOT ON THE HEELS of the Little Angels, another Korean is coming to London—though a somewhat older one. Tony I. Stan will give a piano recital, mostly of Chopin at the Queen Elizabeth Hall on Thursday. As a child he was one of the first of the Korean camps of the American 5th Air Force Division, the men climbed together, got General Samuel Anderson interested, and between them sent him to New York, where he was accepted by Juilliard School of Music at the age of 11. He now follows a musical career in the States and is a frequent visitor to Europe.

## AS WE WERE

Listening to radio is regaining popularity because, although so many got so overheated early in 1970, most of the innovations in the national part of the service are seen to work.

And unlikely promises, more over. But carried out. There really are more productions of Third Programme standard on Radio 4: for example, the science programmes, the often demanding drama each Monday evening. There is no reduction in the time spent on serials, comedies, thrillers, documentaries and so on. There is no sign of the disappearance I predicted of the clever straight talk, and broadcasts for children are more numerous and better done than for years.

It's Your Line and Analysis returned last week after a summer break and were hailed as the favourites: both were introduced since the reorganisation of April, 1970. The public interest aroused by the first of them is sometimes more than the Post Office can cope with. Here, as the radio quote of the week, are Robin Day's closing words in Tuesday's edition: "We are grateful to the gentleman from Aberdeen who had a conversation with the gentleman from Sidcup while we'd lost the line to Blackpool."

JOHN WOODFORD

# End of a Ring

MUSIC JEREMY NOBLE

SINCE the production of the Ring which made its annual reappearance at Covent Garden last week will not be repeated next year and will then (presumably if funds allow) be replaced by another, there is no point in detailed criticism of it. But there may be a lesson or two for the future. The first is that the new production must be entrusted to someone ready and able to take a continuing responsibility for its renewal; the second, that he and his designer should aim at something sufficiently unneccentric to last a generation.

Why, after all, should we be on the point of jettisoning Covent Garden's second complete "Ring" since 1954? For an institution that is chronically short of money the extravagance seems ludicrous. To last, we need a production whose visual aspects are based solidly in the spirit, if not the letter, of the composer's intentions, without intrusive gimmicks.

Wagner himself, of course, was not interested in the technological gimmicks of theatrical illusion, but for him there were the means to specific ends, the realisation of specific dramatic images. To impose an arbitrary symbolism—e.g. Chaudier-Siemssen's steel ring—is merely impertinent.

What is clear, though, is that Covent Garden does need a "Ring" of some kind in its repertoire. The argument that opera-recordings destroy the demand for the real thing has been abundantly disproved. Only since the Soliti (Decca) and Karajan (DG) recordings has it come about that demand will support no fewer than three current stagings. How lucky musicians are compared with British theatre-goers, who may wait in vain for either of the subsidised companies to tackle even the first part of Goethe's "Faust".

And the "Ring" is comparable with "Faust" as a myth for our time, impinging on all our current preoccupations: the abuse of power, the rivalry claims of the individual and society, the conflict of generations, the collapse of civilisation.

The very richness and complexity of it means that no one interpretation is likely to exhaust its significance, though some come closer than others. Edward Downes's conducting of Rheingold on Wednesday suggested that we were in for a rather thin and perfunctory reading. He seemed impatient both with the polyphonic

transformations of the nature-motive and also, particularly, with the Valkhalla music, Wagner's profound symbol for justice as opposed to mere power. All the same, Donald McIntyre, who this year adds Wanderer to the Wotans of "Rheingold" and "Walkure", conveyed real grandeur and authority, lightened by a humorous irony: this is a performance of real stature.

Unfortunately it was not balanced by that of Alberich: Mariss Rintzler's interpretation lacks the combination of meanness and strength to make him an opposite pole and a dangerous opponent. The strongest impressions were left by vocalists: John Langman's finely detailed Loge and Helen Watts's perfectly focused Erda.

Die Walkure, the following night, was altogether more impressive. There were still patches of two-dimensional conducting, but the human drama of Siegmund and Sieglinde also drew from Mr. Downes the third dimension of empathy—vital to music that depends so little on dialectic, so much on mirroring from illuminating the ebb and flow of feeling. Here, too, we had the advantage of Helga Dernesch's Sieglinde, the most accomplished single interpretation so far—the richest in psychological nuance scrupulously derived from the music.

Beside her, Richard Cassilly made a rather stiff and ungainly Siegfried; his voice, moreover, seems too unwavering in timbre for so richly detailed a role. As Erda, Karl R  derbusch sang magnificently—so he had as Fasolt the previous night—but this production makes him into too much of a Neanderthal brute.

Mr. McIntyre was ably partnered in the long wrangle in the second act by Ruth Hesse, though her voice is a little too unsteady to allow her to convey every shade of Fricka's outraged pleading as well as abasement as she does in her acting. And Amy Shuard's Br  nnhilde, though increasingly well sung in the course of the evening, converted little sense of Wagnerian time-space.

Whoever produces the successor to this "Ring"—and I still hope against hope that it may be Peter Hall—his first priority must be to establish a consistent style of acting that matches the carefully chosen flow of Wagner's music as well as the best performances in this one—even before insisting on designs that match the richness of Wagner's imagination without intruding a commentary of their own.

John Warlock is on holiday

## CONCERTS

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SUNDAY NEXT at 7.30  
**TCHAIKOVSKY**

Swan Lake Piano Concerto No. 1  
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# SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

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INDEPENDENT OF ALL GROUPS

## BETTER OUTLOOK

MR. HEATH has been voicing a highly encouraging sense of optimism about the economic outlook during his visit to Scotland. It was time the bright opportunities which lie ahead for Britain were underlined. The difficulties are obvious, not least high unemployment. But our bad national habit of dwelling on gloomy influences is not merely depressing to the spirits but can actively add to the difficulties.

The Prime Minister's message was that the prospects for substantial economic growth are now better than for a very long time. The various measures to stimulate the economy are beginning to take effect; there is a "realistic prospect" of steadier prices on top of that.

Beyond that, of course, are the benefits to the economy expected from entry into the Common Market. These are not to be overlooked for overnight. Nevertheless, once Britain is finally committed to Europe, a significant increase in industrial investment should occur.

The latest of the Government's measures is to introduce a radically new element of freedom to the banks' operations from next Thursday. This is good news for bank customers. With banks and finance houses free to compete with one another on the interest rates they offer, customers will be able to shop around for loans on the best terms. Another major change is that banks will be

encouraged to make every effort to attract funds, and so will offer higher interest rates for deposits.

Bankers, traditionally cautious men, are unlikely to instigate too sudden a change. The probable immediate result will be an expansion of the services offered by banks and finance houses, with greater variety in the types of loan offered. There may, for example, be special rates for societies, or working men's clubs, on the Swedish pattern. Furthermore, loans will no longer be restricted by Government edict. The would-be borrower should be able to rely upon obtaining his money, at a price.

These liberating reforms will contribute quickly to the growth of the economy. At the moment the banks have ample funds to lend, and the Chancellor's measures will initially lead to a modest lowering of rates. There is a strong inducement to arrange loans now before conditions change and rates move up again.

This forms a part of the hopeful economic situation which Mr. Heath described. But needless to say he was compelled to emphasise once more that inflationary wage settlements could seriously damage the country's growth. That is the old lesson which no measures can render superfluous.

We have suffered under wage inflation for a long time now. The lesson must be learned in time to allow Britain to seize her opportunities.

### THE ADDICT...

I USED TO ENJOY SMOKING 20 CIGARETTES EACH DAY.



THEY DIDN'T SATISFY MY CRAVING...



ALONG CAME THE CANCER SCARE AND I CHANGED TO CIGARS.



...SO NOW I SMOKE 60 MILD CIGARETTES EACH DAY... ALSO RUINING MY POCKET!...



THEN I READ THE WHICH? TAR AND NICOTINE CONTENT REPORT AND TURNED TO MILD CIGARETTES.



I'LL HAVE TO THINK VERY SERIOUSLY OF GIVING UP WHICH?



## Funny things on the way to Europe

By J. W. M. THOMPSON

IT is a great pity that Mr. Heath lacks Mr. Harold Macmillan's gift, much enjoyed when he was Prime Minister, for airily dismissive statements—that talent which enabled him to murmur reassuringly that Cabinet splits were "little local difficulties," or to remark after a triumphant General Election that "it all seems to have gone off rather well."

Were he so equipped, Mr. Heath would find ample opportunity for gently deflating mockery in the present predicament of the Opposition as the "great debate" on Europe starts up again after the summer doldrums.

"It has been a genuine debate, and that is what we wanted," the Prime Minister remarked the other day (lapsing into the past tense rather prematurely: there is some way yet to go).

Well, yes. But it is also, after all, genuinely comical for the Labour party to climb, with much brandishing of banners and intoning of slogans, upon a likely looking bandwagon, only to find it is scarcely aboard before the tiresome vehicle begins to slow down and then to show positive signs of going incontinently into reverse.

Even that is not all. Not only has public support for the Common Market grown impressively since Mr. Wilson changed his mind and decided that the Government's conclusion of the negotiations he started was only a Tory ramp after all, but public support for the Government in general has increased, too.

Mr. Heath, unfortunately for the gaiety of nations, is not the sort of political leader to extract much public comedy out of this unseemly mishap to his opponents, but he would have to be

more, or less, than human not to relish it privately. Indeed, although he was at first most reluctant to defer the crucial parliamentary vote on Europe until after M.P.'s had had their summer holidays, he may well feel now that the decision to do so was prompted by a kindly Providence, intent upon encouraging Labour to dig the deepest possible pit for themselves.

There must be many people in the Labour party who look with increasing alarm at their lengthening record of hostility towards the Common Market, since even if a few people like Mr. Enoch Powell still believe that Britain will refuse at the last fence, the overwhelming weight of opinion is that Britain will go in. Once that has happened, Labour's devotion of the greater part of 1971 to establishing a solidly anti-European reputation is likely to make its leaders' seem like yesterday's men indeed.

Their distinctive political characteristic is likely then to have as much relevance to the real world as a doctrinal opposition to the unreliability of the English summer, and such self-defensive protestations of abiding "Europeanism" as occur in last week's party document on the Market will seem painfully flimsy.

Even the manner of much of the opposition seems curiously unreal. At last week's Trades Union Congress, for example, the delegates, while blithely denouncing any truck with Europe "on the terms now known," did so in a way calculated to deprive their opposition of as much of its weight as was humanly possible—with the chief constructive proposal being a decision to campaign for a General Election before Parliament votes on Europe on October 28.

It will be agreeable to observe how seriously Mr. Victor Feather

and his friends obey this odd instruction, for it must surely be the most irretrievably lost cause of all the many which the faithful servants of the T.U.C. have undertaken. For one thing, an election on one issue over which both parties are in differing degrees split is scarcely practicable. The proposition is rich in implausibility. Will Mr. Feather write to Mr. Heath and ask him to be kind enough to hold a General Election next month? Will he call at Downing Street to put his request? Again, Mr. Heath's inability to match Mr. Macmillan's turn of sardonic repartee is enough to spread a sense of general grief through the land.

Instead of an election, there will be the party conferences: and here, presumably, the "great debate" will reach its height. But Mr. Wilson's most pressing debate looks like being with those people in his own party who are anxious to secure a precipitate pledge that a future Labour Government would withdraw from Europe, come hell or high water.

He will wish, no doubt, to demonstrate his own affection for Europe provided that the Tories can be kept out of it: others will argue less subtly that the European Community is nothing but (in the words of one resolution submitted to the conference) "a capitalist union designed to benefit the bosses but not the working people."

Mr. Callaghan, never slow these days to give his leader a helpful prod, has already raised the banner of "re-negotiation," but however bizarre the notion of re-negotiation in the probable circumstances must seem, there is a world of difference between that and a firm promise to call the whole deal off.

How curious it is that, by contrast, Mr. Heath on present form seems unlikely to have any real fight at all on this issue at the Tory conference. The Conservative organisation has worked quite remarkably hard to ensure that this will be so; and the outpouring of pamphlets, the diligent attendance at local meetings by Tory M.P.s during the summer recess, the spate of Ministerial oratory which is making the blue September skies vibrate—all these things are apparently doing the trick. The party management, at any rate, is happy: the troops, they say, have been convinced and are ready for action: there will be no serious trouble at Brighton.

Clearly public opinion has a good way yet to go before there is the overwhelming support for Europe which the Marketeers are looking for. But there is no reason to suppose that the movement in that direction which has already begun will not continue as the day of decision draws nearer. And at this moment Mr. Heath can already feel reasonably secure both of his party's support at conference and also of his Government's majority in the crucial vote in October.

It is true that the long parliamentary struggle over the consequential legislation promises to throw up an entirely new set of hazards and difficulties. Nevertheless, it is also true, paradoxically, that the party of "Land of Hope and Glory" seems to be comfortably preparing to enter into a new European future even though the party of "The Red Flag" is racked by distrustful fears over so radically internationalist an adventure.

Mr. Heath, who is going to Zurich on Friday to commemorate the 25th anniversary of a famous speech in which Sir Winston Churchill called for a "United States of Europe," is entitled to feel that, on the evidence of the "great debate" so far, history is at last beginning to move along the prescribed lines.

JOHN WOODFORD

# WHISPERS ABOVE THE I.R.A. GUNS

By DOUGLAS BROWN

THERE has been some slight movement at the top in the Ulster tangle. This was inevitable after the Heath-Lynch talks. Prime Ministers of sovereign states do not meet in a blaze of publicity unless they realise that at least some shift of positions has become urgently necessary, whether these can be announced or not.

Thus on the British side we now have Mr. Manding's willingness to meet the non-Unionist moderates of Northern Ireland and to re-examine the proposal to introduce proportional representation. Mr. Lynch, for his part, has agreed to attend a three-power Summit conference, without preconditions, even though this means a symbolic retreat from his claim that the only legitimate Prime Minister in the whole of Ireland is himself.

But these compromises, if such they be, do not by themselves mean very much. They leave the main problem untouched, which is that the whole situation at present is caused by the violence of the I.R.A., which Mr. Lynch appears to be both unable and unwilling to restrain. Last week he detained the murderous Mr. Cahill, leader of an organisation which is as illegal in the Republic as it is in Ulster—and then let him go.

A further exchange occurred last week—this time at long range—between Mr. Faulkner, who after all exercises actual responsibility in this matter, and Mr. Wilson, who does not. This was less helpful.

Mr. Wilson's plan for Ulster may have contained some sensible points. A joint all-party commission of Westminster and Stormont parliamentarians, acting as a kind of court of appeal for the Catholic minority, might serve some purpose if it was not taken as a step towards the desperate last expedient of direct rule. But Mr. Wilson talks of the Unionist Government as a "faction," just as though the elections that produced it had, by some mysterious means, suddenly become invalid.

Naturally the Northern Ireland Prime Minister resisted this suggestion in the strongest terms; and the result of the Wilson-Faulkner exchange was to widen rather than narrow the gulf.

The truth is, of course, that the Unionist Government has done all that Mr. Wilson required of it when he was in office. It has introduced every reform then demanded, and, though in the nature of things the effect of these reforms is not immediately apparent, this, too, must have been expected at the time.

What has happened since then has been the I.R.A. campaign of violence. This has pushed into the background the former debate

about civil rights, and turned the struggle into one that appears to bring the Border itself into question. One of the consequences of this development, the use of internment in the North, though believed to have been a necessary step to counter it, has created the entirely false impression among the Catholic minority that the British troops, who came to defend them, are staying to prevent the logic of history from releasing them from the bondage of centuries.

It is true that at the Heath-Lynch-Faulkner level the Border is not formally in question, except as something that may peacefully wither away in the far distant future. But all three Prime Ministers are aware that it has slipped back on to the stage as a camp-follower of the I.R.A. guerrillas. Perhaps Mr. Lynch hopes that if the shooting goes on long enough without disturbing his own none-too-stable régime, British public opinion will weary of supporting the Stormont system at so great a cost, and insist on some form of compromise that could pave the way to the early reunification of Ireland.

Certainly the Protestant extremists in the North suspect him of these hopes, and if they catch the slightest hint that I.R.A. violence is about to succeed they will be ready enough to reactivate their own variety of it. The reunification would certainly not be a peaceful one.

Unhappily, therefore, events seem to be putting a premium on gaffe and the gun. It is perhaps not surprising that peace-loving observers, being so anxious that the shooting should stop, should allow themselves to confuse the I.R.A.'s campaign of murder with the natural rising of an oppressed population. But what may have been true two years ago is certainly not true today. There is no magic "concession" that would bring a cease-fire now, from the quarter from which the shooting comes.

Any suggestion that it could ought to be resisted by all concerned, and not least by Mr. Wilson and other earnest purveyors of "political" solutions. The right political solution was found by that same Mr. Wilson when the Downing Street Declaration was signed; it is being honourably pursued both by the present British Government and by Stormont. To throw the whole political question open now would be the best recipe for civil war.

The justification for the recall of Parliament is that it will give an opportunity for this elementary truth to be clearly stated from the Treasury bench, and then honestly accepted by a loyal and responsible Opposition.

## To the Point

### Flying Colours

ANYONE might pray never to be put to the sort of test from which Sir Geoffrey Jackson has just emerged. Everyone would pray, if it were to happen to him, that he would be able to meet it with the qualities of courage and self-command which Geoffrey Jackson has displayed.

The country owes him a deep debt of gratitude, of which his knighthood is a token. An ambassador who can overcome so horrifying an experience with such honour is a representative of whom any people would be proud.

The country also owes to Sir Geoffrey and all his colleagues in similarly exposed appointments all the protection which can be devised to spare any of them the risk of a similar ordeal.

### Nothing Ventured

UNION mistrust of anyone who practises the simple precept that the harder you work, the more you earn, is being depressingly demonstrated at Jarrow. Here, die-workers are striking against a colleague—who, incidentally, has a wife who is chronically ill—who is making £32 a week instead of the prescribed £26.

Would that Mr. Feather could bring himself to give this attitude the slap in the face it deserves. It would do more for the country and for the fast-fading image of trade unionism than a thousand Blackpool resolutions.

### Back Entrance

IN hesitating to accept unqualified students through the back door on personal merits London University is certainly keeping up its reputation for incorruptibility. But it may also be losing some very good people. Mr. W. J. Day, secretary of its entrance requirements department, says: "It is not fair to make exceptions just because you happen to like a particular chap."

It is not, however, the business of universities to be "fair." Their first duty is to get the best students they can, which is what the conventional A-level test frequently fails to do. Moreover, there are people of talent who fail to show their true worth in examinations. Nepotism has nothing to do with it.

### Sporting Chance

WHITE South African sportsmen have up till now taken on the chin each successive blow isolating them from international contests. The latest is the Australian cancellation of their cricket tour.

The reason for their attitude is not that they dislike mixed sporting events; on the contrary, they enjoy them immensely—when abroad. What has led them to accept the local rule of segregated sport has been the doctrine inculcated in them from childhood—that apartheid within South Africa is the necessary guarantee of the survival of their race, and that it must be maintained at all levels if it is not to collapse.

They may think differently now that Mr. Vorster himself has punched a big hole in apartheid in pursuance of his "outward-looking" foreign policy. If the heavens do not fall when Dr. Banda is royally entertained in the cause of diplomacy, what danger would there be in a little mixed cricket at home for the sake of

meeting the Australians abroad?

Mr. Vorster's Government will continue to resist this, but with less authority than before. To that extent the wall of apartheid, which is built on a mystique as well as on repressive legislation, has been subtly undermined.

This is scarcely the moment for the egregious World Council of Churches to pay more conscience money to "freedom fighters" who believe that violence should take precedence over evolution.

### Poor Cows

DID Mrs. Thatcher realise, when she ended free milk for the over-sevens, that this would result in thousands of over-seven children being deprived of any milk at school—even though their parents are more than willing to pay for it?

The Act empowers, but does not oblige, primary schools to sell milk to the over-sevens. The "dry" schools say: "We simply haven't got the staff." The teachers say: "We don't want to be milkmen." To them, there is a world of difference between distributing free milk and taking cash for it.

"And, after all, there's nothing to stop your child carrying a carton of milk to school." (We can picture that early-morning scene.) But—assuming that parents are eager to pay might be willing to pay a little more—there seems nothing to stop the "dry" schools from installing milk machines.

## The Archers down the years

B.B.C. RADIO's daily serial "The Archers" (are you following the great wedding?) was started 21 years ago because so few farmers and their wives were listening to the agricultural magazines designed to inform and amuse them. It seems an obvious idea now, but much doubt was expressed in preliminary discussion.

The person who first suggested it was a business-like Lincolnshire farmer called Henry Burt. He rose at a meeting of farmers arranged by the B.B.C. in Birmingham and said: "What is really wanted is a farming 'Dick Barton'." Everyone laughed because "Dick Barton" was the current horror and suspense serial dealing with the adventures of Dick, Saoway and Jock; but Godfrey Baseley, a radio reporter on agricultural matters, thought the idea practicable as well as funny, and he travelled to Lincolnshire to talk it over with Mr. Burt.

The result, eventually, was a successful trial run in the Midlands Region during Whit week, 1949. Edward J. Mason, a scriptwriter for "Dick Barton," wrote the first episode with the help of Geoffrey Webb, and Mr. Baseley produced.

The situation was one of anxiety over the birth of a calf. Dan Archer left his farm worker, Simon, to look after the birth because he had a meeting to attend. The scene was set in the farmyard with Dan and Simon looking over the half-door of a loose box at the cow. There was a low "moo" from the cow. But here are the first three lines of that first script:

DAN: Well, Simon. What d'you think?

SIMON: Ah well—'er might and 'er mightn't.

DAN: I know that—but what d'you think?

Having got thus far, who would switch off? In just three lines the foundation had been laid for thousands of scenes in which anxiety, doubt and suspense have played their part.

Mr. Baseley, son of a village butcher in Worcestershire, remains the editor and mastermind of a serial which at one time attracted over 10 million listeners; he has now written a book about his experiences which is full of stories from behind the scenes. Entitled "The Archers," it is to be published on Thursday by Sidgwick and Jackson at £1.95.

Mr. Baseley saw the serial as his brain-child. He chose the signature tune for it: this had to be something simple which did not get on people's nerves. He put on dozens of gramophone records, including pieces by Elgar, Vaughan Williams and Eric Coates, but stopped after playing Arthur Brown's "Barwick Green." That was it. Mr. Baseley and his wife, Betty, played the record throughout an entire evening and went to bed whistling it. The signature tune of "The Archers," unlike that of other long-runners, has not changed in 21 years.

The influence of the programme on the public has sometimes had far-reaching effects. For example, a passing reference to dogs being made healthier by having rock sulphur added to their water led to the nation's chemists selling out of rock sulphur.

Quite often it sadly emerges that people think the characters in the serial are real. In one episode Dan Archer was having difficulty in finding a good cowman. Next morning the radio studio received a letter from a student at an agricultural college applying for the job. After reading it carefully Mr. Baseley decided it was a serious application, not a joke, and had confirmation of this in a telephone conversation with the principal of the college.

The actor playing Dan Archer has also received, via the B.B.C., genuine orders for Christmas turkeys—and very nearly—a boy's gift of cash to help him through his troubles. Chris Gittins, as Walter Gabriel, has been sent new socks, bundles of hay, turnips, even parcels of bluebottle flies at a time when the character was planning to start a maggot farm. When Grace Archer died, flowers arrived at the studios.

Recently a Surrey listener wrote to ask if she could possibly borrow Doris Archer's Jack Russell to mate with her bitch, Tinka. It so happened that Mr. Baseley himself owned a suitable dog, and a mating was arranged.

During the years "The Archers" has been on the air there have been revolutionary changes in farming and in village life; all these things the programme tries to reflect and even anticipate. It is hard to believe that in 1950 the combine harvester was a novelty in Britain and that horses on farms outnumbered tractors by six to one.

JOHN WOODFORD



Case no. 90217

Jane (her real name has been changed for the sake of the child) is one of 5,000 children who turn to the Children's Society every year for help. We found her loving parents who wanted to give her a good home, and so she was adopted. Her case is typical, her future looks settled. Yet without the voluntary contributions made to the Children's Society, the story might have been different. Our work costs a great deal of money. As prices soar, it is becoming more and more difficult to provide needy children with the proper facilities and attention they deserve. Please help us by sending all you can to:

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Children's Society

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سكزا من زلزل



CLOSE-UP

# What now for Tupamaros?

**MICHAEL FIELD, who for eight years covered Latin-American affairs for The Sunday Telegraph, analyses the motives of Sir Geoffrey Jackson's captors and speculates on their future.**

THE Tupamaros, the Uruguayan urban guerrillas who last week released British Ambassador Sir Geoffrey Jackson, have grown in a decade from a small group of political activists to an armed force which has brought Uruguay to the verge of civil war.

Their success has been made possible by the virtual collapse of the once prosperous meat exporting economy of Uruguay, and the host of social problems which have followed in its wake.

Their revolt is also an attack on the entrenched traditional conservative and Liberal parties (Blancos and Colorados) who have hitherto dominated Uruguayan politics. The Communist party, a strong minority, has the line of orthodox, Moscow-style loyalty.

Raul Sendia, a Socialist law student who never finished his course, is generally considered to be the founder of the Tupamaros, which began about 1960 as an activist group among the meat-cane workers in north-east Uruguay. He was among 100-odd prisoners who last week made their suspiciously

spectacular escape from gaol in Montevideo.

From open cane-field agitation within the bounds of legal opposition Sendia's movement went underground about 1962 when he was arrested for leading a march on Montevideo.

Shortly after this the Tupamaros blossomed first into a "Robin Hood" style gang which won popularity distributing stolen food in poor districts, raiding casinos and corrupt finance houses, and then holding dubious rich citizens to ransom.

This phase changed dramatically in the mid-Sixties to the present open warfare with the Government when the Tupamaros began assassinating policemen alleged to have tor-

tured imprisoned members of the movement.

This culminated in the seizure and "execution" of the American police adviser, Dan Mitrione, in July 1970. The guerrillas, incredibly, insisted that he had introduced brutal interrogation methods, including torture, in both Brazil and Uruguay. Latin America would hardly seem in need of imported lessons in torture, but Mitrione was a convenient symbol of "American imperialism."

Similarly, the holding of Alicia Goette, the Brazilian Consul, ransomed after six months' captivity, served to "punish" the Brazilian military regime for its repression of native patriots.

Why should the British Ambassador have been among their vic-

tim? After all he is a diplomat representing the country which helped create Uruguay as an independent buffer state between Argentina and Brazil early last century. For the guerrillas, however, he may have been a useful symbol of Britain's erstwhile economic hold on the River Plate countries.

Above all, the Tupamaros have shown up the complete inability of the Uruguayan Government under its tough ex-pugilist president, Jorge Pacheco Areco, to protect foreign ambassadors, and the incompetence of the police and small armed forces in their heavy-handed, fruitless search for prisoners.

The Tupamaros still hold four local celebrities, including President Pacheco's close friend and adviser, Senor Pereyra Rever-

# New B.R. chief will prune for profit

By GERARD KEMP

A RATHER large file will be lying in the pending tray of Mr. Richard Marsh when he takes over as chairman of British Rail tomorrow.

It includes notes on how to make the railways commercially successful by reorganising the existing five regions into eight or nine new territories, and reducing white collar staff by 4,500 to 6,500.

Marsh is prepared to "do a Beeching" to make the reorganisation plan work. For while some sections of the railways, such as the inter-city 100 m.p.h. runs, are immensely successful, others are not. There is a six page list of lame duck lines at the back of the Board's annual report, lines which need a total yearly cash injection of £61 million to keep them going.

Their grants are under review by the Government and if they go, some lines might go too. The decision on the grants, which represent the difference between what the lines cost to run and what they actually earn, affects everyone.

The list ranges alphabetically from the Aberdeen-Inverness line (£267,000 yearly grant) to the York-Shrewsbury (£30,000). The two Glasgow suburban electric lines receive £2,500,000 alone and even to keep trains running through the pretty countryside between Swansea and Shrewsbury means a yearly grant of £70,000.

From May 1970 until the beginning of this year, an intensive investigation was carried out by a study team set up by British Rail and McKinsey and Co., the American consultants.

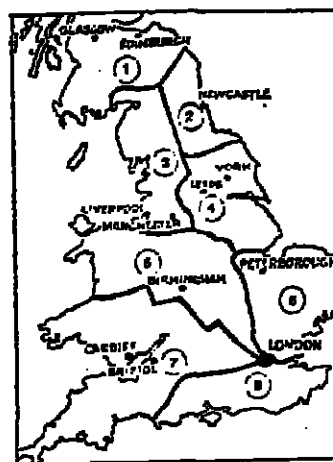
It was the first review of the entire railway field organisation since nationalisation. The team sent a questionnaire to nearly 600 senior railway executives, seeking their views on the effectiveness of the present set-up and the problems of reorganisation.

Then the team spent three months on the ground carrying out personal interviews with about 250 field managers at regional, divisional and local levels; and with about 30 head-quarter staff.

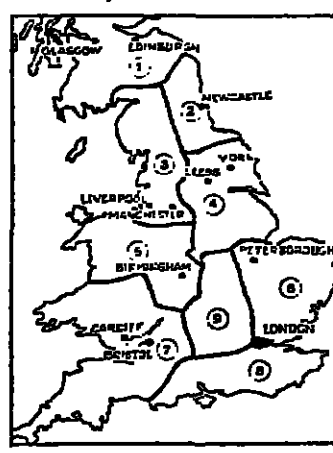
Their main recommendations, since approved by British Rail, are for railway management to be streamlined from a four level to a two tier structure. The five regions, with their divisional and local offices, are to be scrapped being replaced by "territories", each reporting direct to British Rail headquarters in Marylebone.

The streamlined two-tier plan will cut down on management duplication which has its origins in the geographical areas of the pre-nationalisation railway companies.

In the penultimate paragraph of the 17-page report, the 4,500-



The alternative plans to scrap British Rail's five regions in favour of territories responsible directly to the British Railways Board in London.



6,500 reduction in the white collar labour force is recommended.

This number amounts to about 15 per cent. of all existing regional managerial and administrative posts, and the railwaymen who have seen their number shrink by half in the last eight years, are worried.

Blandly, the British Rail/McKinsey report says that redundancies would be made over the full three-year implementation period, being accounted for, to a large extent, by "normal staff turnover."

Mr. Marsh himself, addressing last May's annual conference of the Transport Salaried Staffs Association at Margate, said: "Such a reorganisation will take at least two to three years, and the natural wastage which will occur over that period of time will more than account for the staff reductions contemplated."

He did, however, admit that "there will undoubtedly be some redundancy problems, particularly geographical areas where the organisational changes have the greatest impact."

The delegates who heard his speech at the T.S.S.A. conference were particularly attentive of British Rail's 62,700 white collar work force. 52,500 are T.S.S.A. members.

British Rail is extremely sensitive about the report.

The impression has been gained that McKinsey carried out the reorganisation study, said a headquarters spokesman. "It was a British Rail study and McKinsey were just consultants. We didn't accept the report lock, stock and barrel, you know."

Unions and management are still thrashing out details of the scheme and the final plan, agreed by both sides, is expected to be ironed out by Christmas.

Setting up the "territories" will undoubtedly cause a considerable administrative upheaval. Whether the public will suffer as a result remains to be seen.

Are railwaymen's fears justified? The plan could be the start of further staff pruning? Again, reassurances.

"There's a possibility of some of the staff being affected but it is unlikely that many will be completely redundant. We've been controlling recruitment for longer than this scheme has been made public. We do not anticipate that between 5,000 and 6,000 will lose their jobs."

Every staff member affected is to be offered alternative work and British Rail admits that they may decide to leave if the alternative job is not acceptable.

It means a lot of human problems having to be sorted out but, as the headquarters spokesman said, British Rail has had a lot of experience in handling contraction.

Marsh's appointment is ironic in more ways than one. Not only is he the railwayman's son who rose to be Transport Minister (for the 18 months up to October 1968), but he was the man who steered through Parliament the 1968 Transport Act which provided lame-duck lines with the money to keep going.

The biggest lame-duck lines, the London and South-East commuter services (£15 million grant in 1970), were forced to stand on their own feet by the Conservative Government's decision last autumn to withdraw their grant over a two-year period.

To balance things out, British Rail put up fares in the spring and was hoping to put them up again by 15.20 p.c. after Christmas.

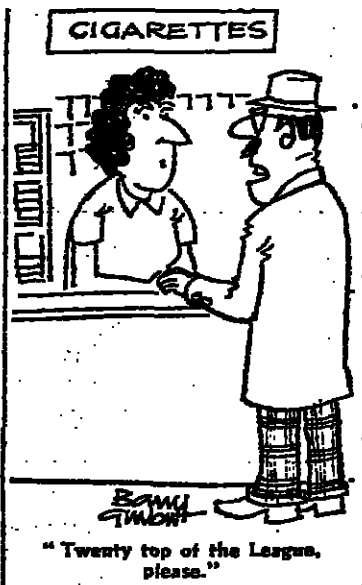
The situation was reminiscent of Alice in Wonderland last week when the Confederation of British Industry disclosed that rail fare increases were to be pegged at 5 p.c. How does Marsh get out of that one?

"We have only agreed to comply with the B.I. request in principle," British Rail says. "Just until the thing is thrashed out with the Government."

The pending tray on Mr. Marsh's desk is going to take some sorting out.

# CHALLENGE ON SMOKING

By PETER GILL and EVELYN COX



WHEN Which?, the magazine of the Consumers Association, reported last week, it had some advice for Britain's 1 million smokers who onthly puff their way through 10,000 million cigarettes. "Don't!"

"Giving up smoking together," it said in bold type, "is the one course open to smokers which is of real benefit."

For those with no plans for giving up the habit, there is a first-ever league table of tar and nicotine levels in popular British brands. Which? concluded that Silk Cut, made by W.D. & H.O. Wills, had the lowest level, and Rothmans King Size the highest.

The effect was immediate. In London reported significant switch to "safer" brands. One young customer, "telling to recall the name," asked for "those safe ones" and answered, "that's the one I read all about them in the papers."

And Carreras, the luckless manufacturer of Rothmans King Size, commented: "Our experiments suggest that this table is inaccurate and misleading to the public. When the table in Which? is compared to our own, there are errors up to 24 per cent."

In 1965, the Consumers' Association announced that they were prepared to test cigarettes, the end of last year, in response to numerous appeals from members and in anticipation of the gruesome findings of the Royal College of Physicians, they decided to break their edge.

Twenty packets each of the most popular brands were sent in March from shops all over Britain, and sent to a national laboratory for testing. Which? discovered that the only vate laboratories that could carry out the work in Britain, owned by the tobacco companies themselves.

The report was compiled by Which? scientist who already reports to his credit on drug shampoos, false pregnancy brochures and the computer purchase of property. Last

year he was smoking between 15 and 20 a day, but cut down consumption to five a day six months ago.

Although the anti-smoking lobby did not prompt Which? to undertake the report, it soon became involved. Which? concedes that it had "consultations" with A.S.H. (the Association on Smoking and Health), a propaganda organisation recently set up by the Royal College of Physicians and the Government-backed Health Education Council.

In picking the 25 most popular brands from a field of at least 100, some independent experts now point out that Which? has done consumers a considerable disservice. There are at least a dozen well-known brands that fall outside the Which? spectrum: that is, they have either a lower tar and nicotine level than Silk Cut, or a higher one than Rothmans King Size.

Time to the industry's reputation for cageyness, the three big cigarette companies refused last week to name these brands to Close-Up.

Even Imperial Tobacco, which is known to have the largest share of the "safe" cigarettes, remained adamantly silent, though other sources suggested that Players Special Mild, Olivier and State Express were among brands having lower tar and

nicotine figures than any in the Which? table.

Which? defends its selection by arguing that the 25 brands account for 94 per cent. of cigarette sales in Britain. "If the manufacturers are so keen to do consumers a service, why don't they publish their own figures?"

But the key objection to the report is that Which? makes only a passing reference to the significance of its tar and nicotine figures. It is the constituents of tar that are suspected of causing cancer; nicotine is the addictive element, and may also with have a bearing on heart and circulation diseases that cause far more deaths linked with smoking than does lung cancer.

Thus, readers might conclude from the Which? figures that the safe cigarette tested is pretty safe because it contains no traces of nicotine. In fact, it contained 18 milligrams of tar, and may be as cancerous as most ordinary cigarettes.

In drawing up its league table, Which? gives the impression that scientists have already established that the risks of smoking lie in the amount of tar a cigarette contains. But the "quality" of tar may be far more important than the quantity, and so a cigarette with a tar rating of 20 milligrams may be more dangerous than one with a rating of 25.

Sir Gerald Nabarro, M.P., the militant anti-smoker whose Bill containing the same measures was ingloriously sabotaged in the Commons in May, said last week it was disgraceful that Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of Health and Social Security, leaves to a non-official body, the Consumers' Association, publication of the relative tar and nicotine content of brands of cigarettes which are killers.

Yet the Government has been far from inactive in the field, and has already extracted an agreement from the "big three" that the figures for tar and nicotine should be published. For several months a joint industry-Government scientific committee has been deliberating on testing procedures and how best to make the figures public.

Dr. Harold Egan, the Government chemist, is now expected to start laboratory tests in two or three months, and the results will be available for publication next Spring. The Which? report will almost certainly increase the pressure on the Government to reveal them.

But Sir Keith Joseph is unlikely to insist that tar and nicotine yields should be printed on cigarette packets. In isolation, they are considered meaningless. Instead the Government will probably resort to a regular newspaper display and posters on prominent display in tobacco shops.

The table is unrealistic in another way. Almost half of the brands tested produce between 21 milligrams and 25 milligrams of tar, and the difference is so tiny as to be negligible. And such readings vary from month to month as rainfall and fertilisers affect the tobacco crop, and minute adjustments to cigarette-making machines affect the size of the product.

Manufacturers themselves can also control the amount of tar in their cigarettes. Sir John Partridge, chairman of Imperial Tobacco, told shareholders last week that the tar content of British cigarettes had been reduced by an average of 50 per cent. over the past six years.

One independent expert commented: "If the tobacco companies wanted to, they could produce a cigarette that was just hot air and nicotine. But no one would buy it. So by selecting the 25 most popular brands, all Which? has done is to produce figures that reflect the British public's tastes in tar."

At the end of its report, Which? delivers a lecture to the Government, which it should now take. Among other things, it demands that the warnings on cigarette packets should be strengthened, and that tar and nicotine levels should be printed on the packets as well as published regularly.

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Foreign experience of such official campaigns indicates that British cigarette companies have little to fear from these measures. In the United States, one of four countries that publicise tar and nicotine levels, none of the "safe" brands sells well. Figures printed on packets and in advertisements are read with a little interest as the ingredients on the label of an aspirin bottle.

In Germany and Holland, it is true, there is a growing demand for safer cigarettes. A German cigarette launched recently with only half the average tar and nicotine delivery has grabbed 21 per cent. of the market.

If public tastes change in Britain, the cigarette companies will be quick to adapt. They will merely produce more of their "safer" cigarettes or evolve new ones. Few smokers, it appears, will necessarily heed the advice of Which? to give up the things altogether.

# For how long can you afford to ignore the capital performance of Target Financial units?



Target Financial units were launched in 1963 at 25p, and the performance was, initially, disappointing. Property shares, in which the Fund then invested solely, were labouring in a climate which was economically and fiscally hostile. In February 1967 you could have bought units at 18.4p. As usually happens, few people did - except our regular savers. By the end of 1967, however, the price was 24.2p, at the end of 1968 - 41.7p, and 1969 - 37.9p, and 1970 - 41.3p, and now 57.7p! The performance in 1968, 1969 and 1970 placed the Fund among the Top Twenty Trusts for each of those periods, a unique performance in rising and falling markets, which has more than made up for the early years. Indeed "£100 invested five years ago would now be worth £236.7. This is by far and away the top performance for any authorised unit trust and has far exceeded the rate of inflation over the last five years". (Planned Savings, June 1971.)

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We cannot, of course, guarantee future results - what industry can? Remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

The Fund is invested in leading property shares and since 1968 has also included the major financial institutions - sectors which informed opinion continues to advocate as being growth areas. Target agrees with that view, and it is perhaps significant also that three other Unit Trust Groups have launched financial funds during 1971. In its June edition, Planned Savings also stated "One can certainly see no reason why the Fund's future performance should not be as good as its past."

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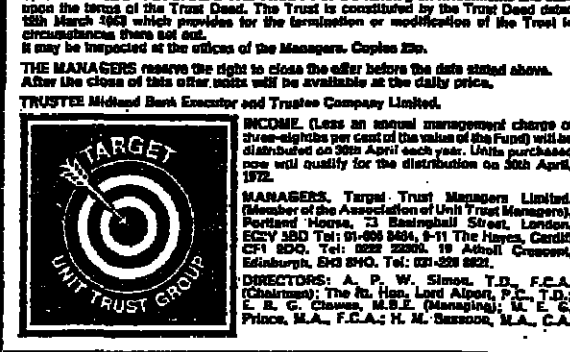
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## In the City

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## PIB for US?

WITH a third of his 90-day pay price freeze already over, President Nixon is in reasonable command of the situation, Alan Osborn writes from Washington.

The President yesterday ordered the Cost of Living Council to recommend new economic controls and intends to announce longer-term measures to control inflation before the end of the present 90-day wage and price freeze on November 13. The Treasury Secretary, John Connally, declined to discuss what measures were under consideration but made it clear that mandatory controls were a distinct possibility.

Lots can happen in the next 60 days but the chances that they will see anything very provocative from the unions now seems pretty slender. Or from big business, come to that. It promises to be a short peace, though. A recent newspaper cartoon shows the monster of rising prices entrapped in a slowly melting block of ice. A good metaphor, reminding one as it does of the inevitability of thaw.

Two options have already been foreclosed: to extend the freeze in full, or to end it as scheduled without putting anything in its place.

More and more it looks as though an English solution—for want of a better term—is in the offing. The first point is that whatever machinery comes into being on November 13, it will be the handiwork of politics rather than economics and will depend on the Government's reading of the unions' pulse. It will almost certainly try for as forceful and powerful an incomes policy as the traffic will bear.

The unions' price for acquiescence is control over profits and interest rates, which the Administration thinks is neither practical nor very fair.

Pending some more imagin-

tive thinking between now and early November it rather looks as if the kind of prices and incomes board familiar to Britain could be on its way. It may or may not have real sanctions behind it.

But the betting is that at the very least it will be a head-mast-type of institution, able to identify wage-price offenders and possibly to suspend their mischief but above all, equipped with a long accusing finger to point.

## Long float ahead

THE basic outline of a new monetary system will be discussed this weekend by western central bankers when they meet here in preparation for Monday's formal reunion of governors of the Bank for International Settlements (Robert Hutchison writes from Basle).

This weekend's session, the first at the B.I.S. headquarters since President Nixon last month suspended the dollar convertibility into gold, precedes a series of ministerial meetings in Brussels and London next week, followed by the International Monetary Fund annual meeting in Washington one week later.

The central bankers are concerned with the purely technical aspects of a political solution to the current crisis which will permit a return to fixed monetary parities. However, authorities here state that this may still be a long way off and a year or more of floating exchange rates may lie ahead.

The B.I.S. governors will be given their first opportunity to consider the monetary plan drawn up by the E.E.C. Commission last week for presentation at Monday's council of Common Market Finance Ministers in Brussels.

# New money controls

## —a blow for freedom

THE Bank of England rarely pleases everybody. Yet in the final proposals to inject more competition into the banking system revealed yesterday they have come fairly near to it.

There are some grumbles. But on the whole the banks have few complaints, the finance houses can congratulate themselves on having put up a good fight on the preliminary Green Paper and won while the discount houses are still wondering how they managed to get away with it.

There are two quite separate issues. One, the most publicised, is the greater freedom for banks and what it means for the customer. The second is the new system by which the Government (through the Bank of England) will control the banking system.

Some of the competition among the banks on interest rates is bound to be more apparent than real. Rates on overdrafts, personal loans and, on the other side of the ledger, deposits, are bound to come fairly close between bank and bank. Few maverick bankers are expected. Yet there will be much greater diversity in types of loans, their length and conditions. Special rates for societies are one possibility. Concessions—loans on favourable terms—on longer term deposits are another. Such flexibility can only help the customer even if rates at the present level (see the table below) are not held.

The present surplus of funds which banks have to lend will not last. Come any real revival of business confidence and the present pool will dry up. Then the competitive interest rates on both overdrafts, loans and deposits will come into their own.

On the substitution of more flexible control over the total operations of the banks for the old and much maligned "ceiling" there must be mixed feelings. The Treasury has already showed that they will not tolerate bankers being overcome by their giddy new-found freedom.

They have offered £750 million of gifts to mop up some of the banks' surplus funds. It is a nice reminder right from the start that there is a limit to how

NINE TO FIVE By Holland



far the banks and their credit rivals can go.

Moreover, there are many Jeremiahs in the City who believe that while the new system may work all right in a time of domestic deflation and a healthy balance of payments the old regime will be reinstated when economic storms blow up again.

Well, Jeremiahs have been confounded before. With some development (and luck) it could prove to be a turning point for the banking system both in its

relationship with the customer and the Government.

Just for the record we publish a list of the rates you will pay at the moment, under the old regime. The cut in Bank rate 10 days ago has removed most of the impetus for any downward movement in lending rates. But the new competitive system should push up the rate paid to depositors, which is presently fixed at a miserly 3 p.c.

The cost of borrowing—

**Banks:**  
Overdrafts: 6-10 p.c.  
Personal loans: 13-14½ p.c. (\*true rate)  
Barclaycard: 18 p.c.  
**Building Societies:**  
Mortgage rates: 8½ p.c.  
**Finance Houses:**  
New cars: 20-22½ p.c. (\*true rate)  
3 year old cars: 25½-27½ p.c.  
\*True rates take account of the declining balance owed during the life of the loan.

## Lazards in PHS

I GATHER that the long saga of the sale of Printing House Square is nearing its close. Lazards are negotiating with the Times and the Observer to buy this historic site.

To suggest it is all signed and settled would be in the words of Daniel Meinertzhagen, be a little premature. This is understandable for the problems are manifold and complex, involving the future plans of the Times, the Observer and the Guardian. In the present state of Fleet Street these are highly sensitive issues.

For all practical purposes the Observer owns Printing House Square, for it was granted an option to purchase, "vacant possession," by the Times group last year. The Observer wants to take up its option, or at least, wants the printing works as well as its own wing; but it's all, naturally, a question of negotiations and price. A sales and leaseback deal on the printing works might be one way out for the Observer, which, probably, hasn't the funds to buy outright.

One of the questions raised by the deal is why should Lazards want the Times offices? Well, the Pearson Group could shift from its headquarters on Millbank, and Lazards itself has a rehousing problem, for its offices in Old Broad Street may be redeveloped in due course. It would make sense for Lazards and Pearson to be housed

together, except that as far as Lazards is concerned it is a bit on the fringe of the Square Mile.

The more fascinating point, however, is what the deal might mean for the Times. Its planned move to new offices stretches further ahead every time the subject is mentioned. At first it was scheduled to go to Gray's Inn Road in 1973; then it was 1974; now, apparently, it looks like 1975.

The longer ahead we go the more it raises the fundamental issue of Lord Thomson and the future of the Times. And then there is the Guardian to it. As Patrick Hether, who first gave wind of the scheme, said eight months ago the whole scheme poses nightmarish problems.

Meanwhile, in another neck of the woods, the City believes it has found the explanation for the Beaverbrook group's passionate campaign against the Common Market Under EEC rules public companies cannot have non-voting shares. If we go in "A" shares will have to be enfranchised.

The Beaverbrook family controls the Express group through a minority holding of the two million voting shares. There are another 18.5 million "A" shares that would have to be given votes.

## Big buyer after Court Line

WHAT is going on in Court Line? On Friday, when the shares ought to have been thoroughly subdued in the wake of the P. & Q. results, they jumped 7½ to 157½ and the rumour went round that Trafalgar House Investments would make a bid.

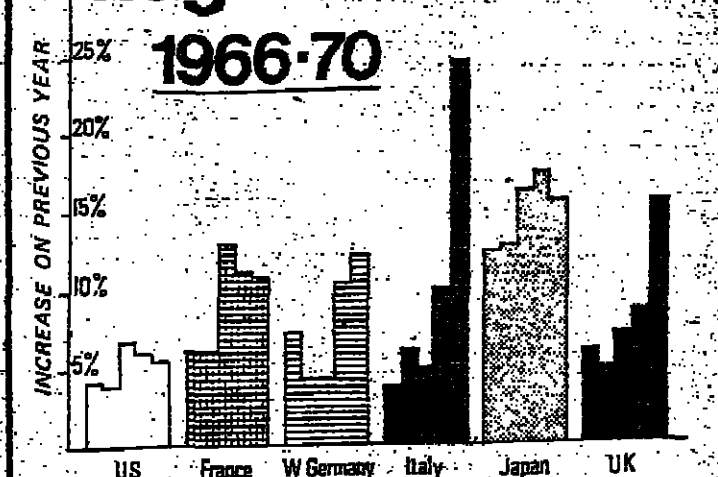
On paper this would make a great deal of sense. Managing director of Court Line, John Young, is friendly with Trafalgar's Nigel Broadbent and Victor Matthews and would be able to sort out the management problem at Court. But whether the amity extends to Young going under Trafalgar's wing is another matter.

Court Line's Caribbean hotel interests, however, would fit neatly with Trafalgar's and presumably the ship repairing side would come in handy for Cunard's fleet.

But Court Line would fit equally well with Shipping Industrial Holdings, parent company of Clarksons, since 80 p.c. of Clarksons' holiday-makers are flown to the sun by Young's jets. Similarly, the two groups have complementary interests in shipping.

In fact, Trafalgar is still assessing the Cunard situation and

## How manufacturing wages have risen



AGAINST the background of rising wages in Britain (spurred on by the latest 40 p.c. claim from the engineering workers) the chart sets out the pattern in the leading industrial nations over the past few years. The rate of increase in wages has accelerated in Britain, Germany and Italy. France has shown some falling off although recent settlements suggest wages are rising sharply again. Japan's "mini-recession" slightly depressed the rate of wages growth in 1970. The United States emerges as the odd country out. Wages have risen at both a much lower rate and shown a slowing down in recent years. However, recent large settlements in the U.S. steel and building industry, among others, could make 1971 show a different picture.

has yet to make a number of important decisions while S.I.H. is apparently happy with the status quo and would be likely to bid for Court Line only to fend off another suitor.

This leaves a number of other possible suitors—Onassis? Even M. P. of Eastern Asia Navigation?

What is clear is that there is a very big and persistent buyer for Court Line in the market and that this could result in a bid appearing shortly.

If it does, there will be a battle royal. John Young is determined to stay independent and has the record and prospects to fight hard and long, while S.I.H. is almost bound to chip in to defend its interests.

With Court Line looking undervalued on trading grounds, the shares seem cheap.

## Smiling at the seaside

WHATEVER inflation does for the cost of living, it is a boom for those holding property, and none more so than the happy residents of saucy Brighton and Hove.

General inflation and the proposed £30 million marina have sent Brighton prices escalating this year. Right in the middle of the boom is R. Green Properties, pioneers of the town's flat development after the war and one of the biggest flat and office block developers on the South coast.

R. Green Properties is part property investment, part developer and part property trader. The

company builds flats, shops and offices to retain in its portfolio, sometimes it sells off the flats on long lease and keeps the freehold. Retaining the properties adds to the group's growing real estate, now two-thirds of the total income against 50 p.c. six years ago. Selling properties adds to immediate earnings and capital reserves.

The year that has just ended last June, was certainly a record and prospects are very good for the current year.

The rent from the first of three office blocks leased to government Ministries starts in 1971/72, the other two blocks add their weight in 1972/73. The three blocks are expected to

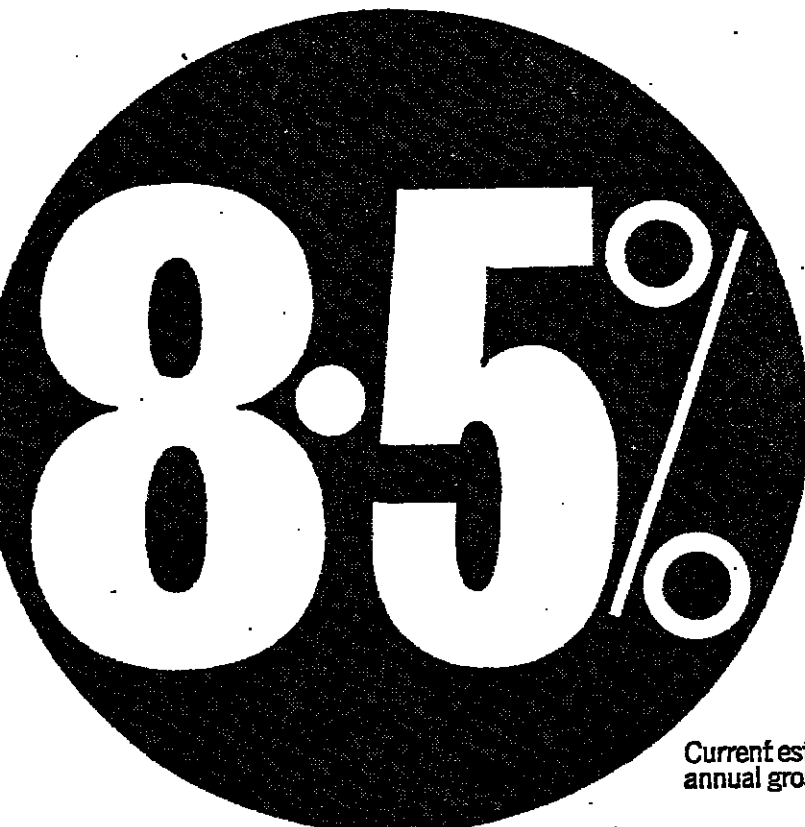
Patrick Hether, City Editor, is on holiday.

contribute £45,000 to Green's pre-tax profits.

This year will also see the benefit of a major 96 flat development, Channings on the front at Hove. These flat sales should add substantially to Green's trading profits in 1971/72.

Given the background it would be no surprise to see the company repeat profits a near 25 p.c. up for the year to last June and a further big advance seems certain in 1971/72. Pre-tax profits of £500,000 for last year are on the cards, giving earnings per share of 5p against 2.26p a year ago.

On this basis, the shares at 59p are selling on a prospective p/e of 19 times against the property sector's 37.2 times. Green look a good investment.



Current estimated annual gross yield

22% up since 1st January, 1971.  
44% up since units were first offered in March, 1965.

In seeking high income from your investments, you should not ignore the opportunities for capital growth.

Most fixed interest investments such as bank deposits, building societies and national savings provide no growth prospects and often offer lower rates of interest.

By investing in Vavasour High Income Trust you can obtain not only the high income you are seeking but prospects of capital growth also.

With improving profits likely to come from the measures introduced in the October, March and July budgets, together with the benefits which may accrue from our probable entry into the Common Market, we

believe that share prices are likely to continue rising.

The portfolio is concentrated in:

U.K. Industrial Shares 47%  
U.K. Ordinary Shares 16%  
Commodity and Plantation Shares 29%  
Miscellaneous 8%

Preference shares have been avoided because they seldom offer growth prospects.

Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

The Managers urge you to invest now whilst many shares still offer a combination of high yield and good recovery prospects.

## Vavasour High Income Units

are now on offer at 35.9p each until 18th September 1971.

To take advantage of this offer, simply complete and post the application form below, enclosing the remittance. The minimum investment is 200 units and thereafter in multiples of 20. The table of unit costs is set out below.

Shares and Gilts Exchange scheme—a means to obtain a spread of investment in shares without the risk of investing in individual shares.

Under this scheme you can exchange for units, quoted securities and Government Securities. You may receive a favourable price, and the sale of the securities would be free of commission and stamp duty. For details, tick box in application form.

Payment of income. If you take advantage of this offer of units you will receive your first distribution of income on 30th December 1971, the second on 29th June, 1972, and thereafter twice yearly on those dates.

The vouchers which accompany the distributions will be accepted by the Inland Revenue in support of a claim for relief of tax.

Applications will not be acknowledged but certificates will be sent out on or before 30th October.

The offer may be closed earlier should the price vary by 2½% or more. After the close of this offer units will be available at the daily quoted offer price. Current offer and bid prices are quoted daily in most national newspapers, and are calculated in accordance with the Department of Trade and Industry Regulations.

An initial service charge of 5% is included in the offer price of the units. Out of this the Managers are all costs in connection with the sale of units, including 1% commission paid on orders received through recognised agents. To meet administrative costs of the Managers and the Trustee, a half-yearly service charge of 2½% of one per cent is deducted from the gross income of the Trust.

The Trust was constituted by a Trust Deed dated 8th September 1965 and authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry. Amending Supplemental Deeds are dated 22nd June, 1970, 25th September, 1970, and 14th May, 1971. Copies of the Deeds may be obtained from the Managers.

The Trustee: Richard Bank Securities and Trustees Co. Ltd.  
The Managers: Vavasour Unit Management Limited, Dominion House, 37-45 Tooley Street, London SE1. 01-407 8751. (A Member of the Association of Unit Trust Managers.)

To Vavasour Unit Management Ltd, Dept. C, Dominion House, 37-45 Tooley St, London SE1  
Sales Office: telephone 01-407 8751 (24 hour answering service).

I/We wish to buy \_\_\_\_\_ units in

VAVASSEUR HIGH INCOME TRUST

at 35.9p per unit (minimum holding 200 units).

I/We enclose a remittance of £ \_\_\_\_\_

payable to Midland Bank Limited,

(Block Capitals Please)

Surname: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Mrs. Miss \_\_\_\_\_

Christian or First Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Tick this box for automatic re-investment of net income.

☐ Tick this box for details of monthly Savings Plan.

☐ Tick this box for details of Share Exchange Scheme.

☐ Tick this box if you are an existing Vavasour unitholder.

I/We declare that I am/we are not resident outside the Scheduled Territories and that I am/we are not acquiring the units as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside these Territories.

Signature(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
(If these are joint applicants all must sign and attach names and addresses separately). Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Vavasour**  
GROUP OF UNIT TRUSTS

High Income Trust

Table of unit costs  
200 units £71.80 1,000 units £359.00  
500 units £179.50 2,000 units £718.00 10,000 units £3,590.00

# The Scotfunds Portfolio.

As a private investor with £1,000 to £50,000 to invest you probably find yourself faced with a number of problems.

Do you get the best advice about buying shares?  
Do you have time to assess regularly your shares' performance?  
Do you really know the best time to sell?  
Is your portfolio structured to give you secure capital growth?

The Scotfunds Portfolio is designed to answer your problems and is a carefully selected holding of shares in companies with outstanding growth prospects.

The Portfolio is managed with one objective—maximum capital growth.

To achieve this our Portfolio Managers (a highly experienced team of investment managers in constant touch with the stock market) are assessing daily the performance of every share holding.

Since 7th Nov. 1967 when the Portfolio was started, it has shown a growth of 69.3% to 8th Sept. 1971 against a rise in the Financial Times Actuaries Index of 51.3%.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

Compare the performance of your portfolio against this, think of the benefits of an investment in an expertly managed portfolio, and then consider our offer.

If you currently hold equity shares over the value of £1,000 the Managers are prepared to buy your shares at current market bid price, less dealing expenses, or better depending on the shares involved. The proceeds will be invested in the Scotfunds Portfolio.

The coupon brings you full details.

To: Scotbits Securities Ltd., London Office,  
Perth Road, Ilford, Essex.

☐ I am interested in direct investment  
☐ I am interested in share exchange.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

5F/128/160

**Scotfunds**

سكز لمن الإمل



By DONALD LAST

GREAT many people are feeling a good deal richer than a few weeks ago. Last week's stock market was a wonderfully rife fashion typical of bull markets in their prime.

The FT-30 index, old thing, was looking a little up 9.7 points on the 426.6 and another 9.5 to its all-time peak of 500. The FT-Actuaries 500 index, which is a much more representative index, at this juncture months and last week broke new ground.

The odd part about the performance is not indices, however, but the fact that here we are, supply in the middle of a very economic crisis, and as are roaring their heads.

It isn't so strange, however, that investors are being misled by the short-term and tend to leave tomorrow to look after itself. Action has been taken both here and America to get unemployment down and obviously there is widespread conviction that the measures will be a longer view, however, is a very grave danger. Markets are riding for a fall. To put it bluntly, we are in a position where the stock market is out of the equity.

Is the equity cult? Simply, it is a belief that a long period of the trend equity share prices is up. There may be upside points and occasional disasters, but it is as an article of faith the stock market will.

## hequebook motoring gets into top gear

by RICHARD ENSOR

British spend more time and more money on their cars than any other nationality. More is spent on these beloved machines than on alcohol, smoking, or even on clothing. A turn around from cars when expenditure in clothing left motoring at the grid.

That sartorial elegance deduced out of the consumer's book. Rather, it is that he proved to be the decade's motor car, when it became the status symbol par excellence.

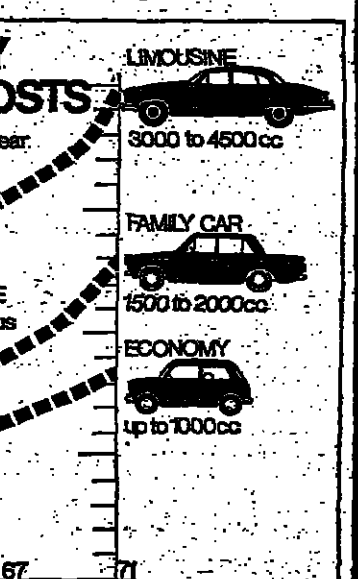
Magazines and newspapers are devoted to the car-hungry man where he reads not only about cars but also technical detail that a professional mechanic

The absolute cost may be scary. What is more frightening is the rate at which the cost is rising. The A.A. reckon that to run a two-litre car, say a Rover, will cost 14.6 p.c. more now than it did 20 months ago. For a one-litre car the increase is 17.4 p.c.

As the table shows, this makes a sharp upturn in the hitherto relatively steady growth in motoring costs. For over the ten years to 1957 the cost of running the one-litre car went up by a modest 21 p.c., not even keeping pace with inflation.

What are the units and bolts of this arithmetic? The taxman is taking a higher cut, insurance companies are just beginning to look as if they may make profits on insuring motorists, repair bills are higher, and so on.

Certainly one of the biggest increases has come through the insurance broker. Average insurance on a one-litre car in the sample the A.A. tested was £50 compared with £36 only 20 months ago. A hefty 41 p.c. rise. The ending of the motor in-



be interested in if they buy, say, motor mowers, perhaps, not surprising that, according to the national income and expenditure figures, consumers in the country paid out £880 million in new and used cars in 1970, a further £1,679 million in 1971. This is 8.7% of total consumer expenditure over two thirds of the spent on housing. The age that an Englishman's car is only just out.

insurance tariff started a disastrous price war. All the cuts that were then made to attract new policyholders have been more than offset by the enormous increases since, neatly slipped in. For rather than slap a sudden increase onto premiums, which some companies have been forced to do, most try to increase premium income more subtly, by changing geographical boundaries, and altering loadings that different types of car and people have to carry.

Then garages are labour intensive. So up goes the price of repairs and maintenance. Although, as the Motor Agents Association point out, the basic rate of a garage hand is half that of the man who sweeps the floor at the B.L.M.C. factories. Which tends to mean that the mechanics' work is that much bigger and that much more difficult to refute.

Repairs, replacement and servicing costs are up from £68 to £81 a year for a two litre car according to the A.A. over 20 months. Much of this is due to spare parts charges. B.L.M.C. 'Unipart' packaging is very smart but profit margins must be immense, although often

Continued on page 26

## FERTLEMAN & SONS LTD.

Furniture Manufacturers

lights from the statement by the Chairman and Joint Managing Director, Mr. A. Fertleman:

ough the year contained many obstacles and despite our credit restrictions, our order book lengthened steadily as increased sales at home and overseas.

control of labour costs together with the increased value is reflected in the gratifying increase in group profit at £41.155 is very nearly three times that of the previous

trading subsidiary, M. P. Davis & Sons Ltd., made strides in the export field and again new markets were added. The current year is already showing a growing sales in sales.

line with our policy of manufacturing improved products, recently introduced new ranges of furniture which were well accepted. This is a change of image which, together with a more aggressive marketing policy, will set the pattern for the Company's future trading position.

are in a strong position to advance towards increasing prosperity and I view the future with confidence.

## Death of the equity cult

reality of the crisis that there are far greater risks and stress in equity investment than ever before.

The first reason is that whatever emerges as the final package of currency realignments and monetary reform, the role of the dollar as a reserve currency will be diminished. That means that the rest of the world's rich nations will no longer accept unlimited piles of dollars from the U.S. Treasury.

The change of stance is vital. It is likely to lead to a sharp deceleration in the growth in the \$55 billion Eurodollar and Eurobond market, the creature of the almost ad lib creation of dollar liquidity which many feel has been one of the principal engines of the Western world's economic expansion over the last twenty years. World liquidity creation is

likely to be far more closely controlled in future. This may be a good thing, but clearly if more than one centre is involved there is more room for privatization, argument and mistakes.

The second reason for pessimism, and it is intertwined with the first, is that the old order is changing. At bottom this crisis is about America's changing power relationships with Europe and Japan.

The political issues raise one order of questions. The trade side is another. It will be a going more protectionist, for the whole point about the Nixon revolution is that having, as he puts it, spread the

tariff barriers, is really a case of the kettle calling the pot black.

In such a complex situation with vital interests involved protectionists feeling could build up very rapidly. The self-righteous stance of the protagonists is only obvious to their opponents. Said one liberal intelligent commentator recently: "The proper economic strategy for the Government is to reflate out of Britain's recession by deliberately weakening sterling's floating exchange rate."

This makes one's eyes pop. If this isn't harking back to the competitive devaluations of the Thirties it is hard to know

what it is. Isn't this what we are all trying desperately to avoid?

Everybody, except perhaps the poor Japs, can put up an impeccable case as to why they shouldn't revalue. Why Britain, with a massive surplus and growing reserves should expect special treatment I cannot imagine. But in this fast-moving situation there may be very little option but to look after oneself.

Finally we come to the third reason why the uncertainties and hazards facing the equity investor have risen alarmingly. The economic basis of the equity cult is the universal commitment of Governments to full employment and growth. They are still committed. The trouble is that all Western governments now appear to find it impossible to

achieve full employment and growth with stable prices. Stagflation killed the Bretton Woods system of fixed parities and the dollar standard.

Adjusting the exchange rate does not remove the problem of keeping balance, it changes the nature of the problem. Governments must still follow the right policies if they are to achieve growth without inflation.

And the crucial point is that Western Governments are finding the task of getting the right policy mix almost impossible because of a fundamental political change—the growth of union militancy and union disobedience.

Trade unions are using their strength in a way never known before. Whatever the cause for this general disrespect for authority it is surely self-evident that large numbers of people in a modern society no longer accept the size of the stakes they are getting nor the way the rewards are distributed. And unless you impose a dictatorship, no democratically elected government is in the position to bludgeon the unions into obedience.

Undoubtedly all of us have got to find acceptable consensus on incomes and how they are earned. But nowhere is there any evidence that this is going to be achieved rapidly or without conflict. And there's the rub for stock markets. If wage inflation is not cured, real output and growth will suffer badly. And if an acceptable income policy is won, then surely it will have to embrace profits, earnings and dividends.

## The New School of Finance

Autumn session of Evening Lecture Courses in the City on

Fundamental Analysis of Equities

&amp;

Technical Analysis of Stock Markets (Charting)

&amp;

Investing in Commodity Markets With Limited Liability.

All three courses introduce and apply practical investment analysis techniques to current market conditions. Their purpose is to provide analysts, fund managers and sophisticated private investors with a working knowledge of these important research methods and investment principles. They aim to maximise the return on capital as well as improve the decision-making process.

Each course consists of 12 weekly 90 minute sessions starting at 5.30 p.m. on the week of September 20th

Write for the brochure containing further details and application form to: The New School of Finance, 194-200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, or ring Miss Molyneux 01-283 6767.

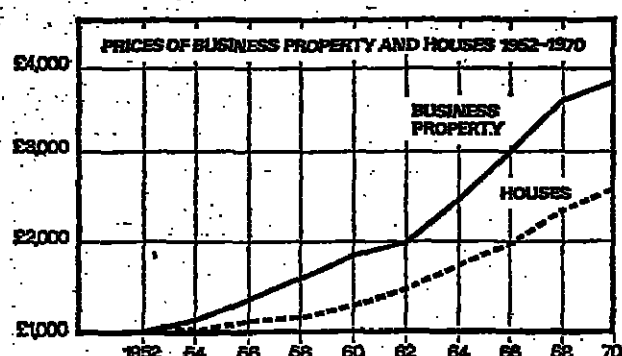
# Draw 6% p.a. tax free

## —with all the security and growth potential of Hambro Property Investment Bonds

Since the beginning of May over 4,500 people have invested nearly £6,000,000 to make the launch of Hambro Property Investment Bonds the most successful ever.

Why? Because of the following important advantages:

1. The security and growth potential of first-class business property.
2. Backing by Hambros, one of the most famous names in British banking.
3. Management by an outstandingly successful team, led by Mark Weinberg, with an advisory panel of property experts.
4. Increasing life assurance cover built in at no extra cost.
5. Valuable tax advantages.



### 1 First-class

#### business property

Everyone knows that the prices of houses have risen dramatically over the years. The graph (especially commissioned from the Economist Intelligence Unit) shows how business property has risen in value even more dramatically over the last 18 years.

Naturally, there can be no guarantee that business property prices will continue to rise at the same rate; indeed, values could fall as well as rise. But the trend has been strongly upwards, and, in our opinion, a well-selected spread of business property is likely to prove a highly rewarding investment.

The present policy of the Fund is to invest in first-rate office buildings, shops and industrial premises in the growth areas of the United Kingdom, let on long leases to good quality tenants with regular rent reviews. Initially,

up to 20% may be invested in financing new buildings in partnership with established developers. To improve yield and growth prospects, the Fund may borrow against its properties to purchase further buildings, provided total borrowing does not exceed 25%.

Rental and other income, after expenses, charges and tax, is automatically reinvested in the Fund to increase the value of your Bonds.

### 2 The security of

#### Hambros

Hambro Life is a member of the Hambros Bank Group and thus enjoys the backing of one of the world's leading merchant banks. The Company has a standby credit with Hambros Bank which makes it unnecessary to maintain a margin of liquidity within the Fund; it will therefore be able to make a 100% investment in property.

## How you can draw 6% p.a. tax free\*

If you invest at least £1,000 you can take advantage of the 6% per annum Cash Withdrawal Plan.

Twice a year, 3% of your Units will automatically be cashed-in and you will be sent a cheque for the proceeds. This amount is free of income and capital gains tax.

In order for your Bonds to maintain their original value, calculated at the offered price, the capital value of the Fund's investments must grow by 2 2/3% p.a. after allowing for capital gains tax. Of course, to the extent that the capital growth is greater, the value of your Bonds will grow even after you have drawn 6% p.a. in cash. This assumes that net rental income is 3 1/2% p.a.

\* If you're a surtax payer, you'll be liable for surtax solely on the profit element in the 6%.



## Hambro Property Investment Bonds

### To: Hambro Life Assurance Limited

6 Little Portland Street, London, W1N 8AG. 01-637 2781

I wish to invest £ (minimum £250) in Hambro Property Investment Bonds and enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Hambros Bank Limited.

Surname: Mr./Mrs./Miss

Full First Names

Address

Occupation Date of Birth / /

Do you already hold any Hambro Life policy?

Are you in good health and free from effects of any accident or illness? If not, please give or attach details.

Tick here for 6% Cash Withdrawal Plan (minimum investment £1,000)

Signature

Date

ST SS 2

### 3 Management expertise

Hambro Life is managed by a team, led by Mark Weinberg, with outstanding experience in this field — including founding the largest property bond fund in the country.

A panel of experts with wide property experience has been set up to determine the investment policy of the Fund. They are: J. E. Cullis, Chartered Surveyor; J. N. C. James of the Grosvenor Estate; and Geoffrey Morley, former investment manager of the Shell Pension Fund. A full-time property investment manager manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis.

A leading firm of Chartered Surveyors, Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton, will independently value the properties in the Fund at least once a year.

### 4 Increasing life assurance

Unlike any other property bond, Hambro Property Investment Bonds have built-in life assurance cover which actually increases with the value of your Bonds. This means that the amount payable to your family on your death is always in excess of the actual cash-in value of your Bonds.

### 5 Tax advantages

Rental and other income accumulated in the Fund is subject to tax at only the reduced life assurance company rate of 3 1/2%. It is not treated as your income for tax purposes, so that you pay no income tax on it. There may be a liability to surtax when you take out the proceeds if you are then a surtax payer, but this amount is calculated on advantageous terms.

You are not liable to capital gains tax and do not have the trouble of keeping records. The price of Units is adjusted to allow for the Fund's own prospective liability; currently, it is intended to restrict this deduction to 20% of the capital growth.

### How can I watch the value of my Bonds?

The Fund is split into Units which are valued twice a month. The resulting offered and bid prices are published in The Daily Telegraph, Financial Times and other leading national newspapers.

### How do I cash my Bonds?

You can cash-in your Bonds at any time, and will normally receive a cheque within a few days.

To protect Bondholders' interests, the Company may, in exceptional conditions, defer payment for up to six months. This will not apply in the case of the death of a Bondholder.

### What are Hambro Life's charges?

The offered price of Units includes an initial charge of 6% and a rounding-up charge on unit trust principles. In addition, Hambro Life receives an annual charge of 3% of the value of the Fund. This covers the life assurance, as well as the Company's charges.

The costs of buying, selling and managing the properties, as well as valuation fees, are paid out of the Fund, and will not exceed the charges laid down by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

### Annual Report

Every year, you will be sent an Annual Report, giving a full description of all the Fund's properties, the names of tenants and details of rent reviews, together with property valuations by the independent valuers.

### How do I buy Hambro Property Investment Bonds?

Simply complete the application form and send it in with a cheque for the amount you wish to invest. Your application will be acknowledged within a few days.

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of Units allocated at the current offered price of £1.017. Offer closes on Thursday 16th September, 1971. After this date Units will be allocated at the price then ruling.

The death benefit is a percentage of the cash-in value of your Bonds, depending on your age at death. Specimen examples are set out below (a full table appears in the Bond policy).

Age 30-250%  
Age 40-180%  
Age 50-130%  
Age 60-110%  
Age 70-104%

These benefits come into force only upon the acceptance of your application by the Company, which reserves the right to offer the cover if you are not in good health or for any other reason. Completion of 1971 will be paid on any application, pending the stamp of a bank, insurance broker, stockbroker, solicitor, accountant or estate agent. This advertisement is based on latest information presented.







# Is the private investor going to get it right this time?

## Consider the facts

- The Stock Market is in a strong upward trend.
- The reflationary measures introduced by the Government will be good for company profits.
- If Britain joins the Common Market, investment opportunities could be outstanding.
- The recent cut in Bank Rate will reduce the rate for borrowing.
- Sterling is strong.

## So is the private investor buying?

No.

Stock Exchange private client business is low and unit trust sales for the first seven months of this year at £113 million are the lowest since 1967.

## What explains this extraordinary state of affairs?

Lack of cash? Hardly.

Over the same period more than £2,500 million was invested in Building Societies, National Savings Certificates and Premium Bonds.

Lack of confidence? It must be, but why?

Because stock market prices fluctuate, sometimes violently?

Because unit trust prices are only now getting back to the levels of the last stock market peak in 1969?

Because 5% after income tax looks a better bet?

## But what about inflation?

Have fixed-interest investments kept ahead of inflation?

Sometimes, but never by much.

Have unit trusts?

Almost invariably over the long term; often significantly. Of course, in the short term an investment in a unit trust has often given a rough ride, particularly when it has been bought at the top of a stock market boom.

## What happened to unit holders who bought at the top?

Take the example of Save and Prosper Investment-Trust Units. Those who bought at the top of the last bull market in February 1969 are still showing a loss.

But what happened to the other "unlucky" investors who bought at a previous market peak in October 1964?

£500 invested in I-TU in October 1964 had fallen by 23% by July of the following year. This fall was not recovered until May 1966.

But those who stayed in I-TU and re-invested all net income, today have an investment worth £910. £500 invested in a building society at the same time, with interest accumulated, would have grown to £677.

To keep pace with inflation £500 would need to have grown to £709 today.

## What about those who bought on the way up?

The earlier you buy in a rising market, the more money you make over-all. An investment of £500 in I-TU in January, 1963—about the middle of that market rise—is now worth £1,160 with all net income re-invested.

## So is the private investor going to get it right this time?

Is he going to hold off buying until the market has run out of steam? In which case he should still make money but it will take longer.

Or is he going to buy unit trusts now and get some extra growth for his money?

## I-TU—for those who want to get it right

£500 invested in I-TU over any ten calendar-year period since 1945 would have grown to at least £1,170 with all net income re-invested and over the best period it would have grown to £4,500.

To invest in Save and Prosper Investment-Trust Units, fill in the coupon below and post it to us with your cheque.

For your guidance, on 9th September, 1971 the offer price of units was 27.7p each giving an estimated gross starting yield of £1.95% p.a.

The aim of I-TU is the long-term growth of capital and income through investment in the ordinary shares of about 130 leading investment companies.

Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. You should regard your investment as a long term one.

The Save and Prosper Group was founded in 1934 and manages funds of £550 million for 700,000 people.

### FURTHER DETAILS:

**Management Charges.** The only charges on units are a small initial fee and half yearly management fee. The initial charge is currently 5% of your investment, and is already included in the price of the units. The half yearly charge is currently just 0.10% of the value of your holding and is deducted from the trust's income, which is paid out on 31st May and 30th November. The next distribution will take place on 30th November, 1971.

**Buying and Selling.** You can buy units at any time direct from us or through a recognised agent to whom we will pay commission of 1%. Units are allocated at the offer price ruling on the day your order is received. We will not acknowledge receipt of your application but will despatch a certificate for the units within twenty-one days. You can sell your units back to us at any time for the full bid price ruling on the day your order is received. We will send you a cheque within a few days of receipt of your redemption certificate(s).

Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited.

Save and Prosper Group Limited is a member of The Association of Unit Trust Managers.

APPLICATION FORM FOR A (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)	
<b>Purchase of Investment-Trust Units</b>	
To: The Dealing Department, Save and Prosper Group Ltd., 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP. Telephone deals: 01-554 8899	
I/We wish to purchase Investment-Trust Units to the value of £ <input type="text"/> calculated at the offer price ruling on receipt of this application. A remittance is enclosed (payable to "Save and Prosper Group Limited").	
FULL CHRISTIAN NAME(S) MR MRS MISS	SIGNATURE(S) <input type="text"/>
SURNAME	I/We should like my/our future distributions of income to be re-invested in further Investment-Trust Units. (tick here) <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> 4
ADDRESS	*If you are unable to make this residential declaration, it should be deleted and the form lodged through your bank, stockbroker, solicitor or accountant.
I am interested in regular monthly investment. Please send me details.	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY 129/160
NAME	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY 129/16X
<b>SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP</b>	







Weeks after President Nixon's momentous announcement on the dollar's future, world are still grappling with the wide-ranging repercussions of the crisis. LEITH ANDERSON considers the seriousness of the American proposals to share defence costs with Western Allies while FRANK GOULD investigates the case for "fairer" trading the United States and the world.

## America's case for passing round the steel helmet

That other nations economically strong as come for them a fair share of the defending freedom world... the part of President at speech last month as people paid much the time. It was by the devastation and the following

balance of payments can no longer carry the weight of defence spending abroad. Secondly, the U.S. spends more of her G.N.P. and more per head of her population than any of her allies — particularly those countries like the Europeans who are quite capable of spending more to defend themselves. This year, for example, the United States is expected to spend \$51,500 million on defence. Around \$6,000 million will be spent on the N.A.T.O. commitment in the form of other. The bill for keeping the 200,000 troops and their dependants on 200 bases in West Ger-

many alone will cost \$485 million. Although offset payments from Germany still to be arranged should reduce this substantially. The net military deficit in Europe has recently been running around \$1,500 million a year. This has shown directly in the U.S. balance of payments. Previously the Americans were not too worried. So long as the trade balance was in rich surplus they could view the deficit on capital account (aid, military spending overseas investment) with some equanimity. Now they can't. On the shares of G.N.P. the

Americans point to the fact that in 1969 they spent 8.7 p.c. of their gross national product on defence. Last year it was 7.8 p.c. and this year it will be a similar figure. Against this Britain spent 4.9 p.c. Germany 5.3 p.c. France 4 p.c. and Japan (a special case for reasons set out below) 0.8 p.c. Similarly on defence spending per head of the population the Americans came out at \$515 a head against Britain's \$107, Germany's \$104 and France's \$118. The Americans want these percentages and per capita sums raised.

Of course the Americans have



A U.S. Special Forces detachment based at Bod Tölz await take-off in their C130 aircraft.

been trying to get the Europeans to pay more for years. Every couple of years there is usually an enormous row about the amount each country pays either directly or in the purchase of American military equipment to "offset" the cost of the American involvement in Europe. The matter has become more important recently because costs in Europe have been rising and adding to the American foreign exchange burden and because there has been a falling off of military equipment needs which has made the Europeans fight even harder over the offset agreements.

The point is that the argument over defence sharing is a strong mixture of money and politics. The Americans believe that the dollar crisis gives them a marvellous opportunity to make allies pay up. But there could be problems. For one thing, the Americans have not made clear yet whether defence sharing is restricted to Europe or includes Japan as well. The Americans have been Japan's shield since the war and although they have encouraged the expansion of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces they still maintain full control of the nuclear umbrella.

Any move towards making the Japanese more responsible for their own defence would raise the old question of a nuclear Japan.

Secondly, despite the economic arguments and the American pressure on the Europeans to pay up, there is likely to be a limit on how far the Americans will press. As last week's report from the Institute for Strategic Studies showed, the military balance, at least in troop numbers and military equipment, has swung in favour of the Warsaw Pact countries.

It is a delicate game and the Americans know it. It is bound to set a limit on how far the Americans will go. There is likely to be more bluff and counterbluff than hard cash in arguments about defence sharing between the Europeans and Americans.

## Who is the unfairer of them all?

e U.S.A. and Japan be complaining about unfair and barriers to the of the few arms of the present netary and trade

1 of them operate restrictive trading are generally on the two worst

at issue here are evils, but the whole of indirect "non-tariff" devices and which all serve a to keep imports them down and make extremely difficult for

strictions range from official, legislative, which at the very through nonetheless almost impossible

of trade restriction must cause for come indeed one of the of contention U.S.A. and Japan is restriction on imports. they have been using the number of or quota restriction, all 40 such goods— in agricultural. The w is that no country

of payments sur- of Japan's can justify operating sur- on trade. other major offender

restrictions on trade specifically on cer- goods. notes restrictions, on liberal is the limit- imports of certain of um products into the 2-2 p.c. of estimated reduction.

ive restrictions do with official quotas there has come into system of so-called restrictions on trade various countries. In re exporting country

is simply told that either it voluntarily limits its exports to a particular country or that country will take official action.

Such voluntary arrangements have been imposed by the U.S.A. on foreign steel, non-cotton textiles and footwear producers and the U.K. has imposed them on a number of Japanese products. Beyond official quotas and voluntary restrictions, the list and variety of indirect "non-tariff" restrictions on imports are almost endless, some of course more blatant than others. The American Selling Price System (A.S.P.), for example, values certain types of imports at the price of similar goods produced in the U.S.A. Since the U.S.A. product is usually more expensive, the imported goods carry a higher import duty than the size of the tax would indicate.

The Buy American Act of 1933 is yet another official protective device that discriminates against the foreigner. The British Government's recently announced computer policy of directing Government agencies to purchase from the Government's "blacklist" of international companies makes us as guilty as anyone.

But most countries operate similar procurement policies one way or another, even if it is no more than a "work handed down" tradition. In what is an unending step backwards in the whole process of trade liberalisation, the U.S. administration is preparing to legislate two measures which are unfair trading practices.

The Domestic International Sales Corporation (D.I.S.C.) legislation will allow U.S. companies to defer paying taxes on 50 p.c. of their profits from overseas operations, provided that the profits are paid back into the U.S. within a certain period.

The Job Development Tax

Credit legislation, if passed by Congress, will allow producers a deduction from tax of 10 p.c. of the cost of new investment if the equipment is home produced.

The set-up in Japan is such, however, that it is able to accomplish by unofficial means what the U.S.A. has to achieve through legislation. About 70 p.c. of all imports into Japan are channelled through some 20 trading houses.

Given the close links between Government and industry in Japan, an effective barrier to imports can be put into operation by the Government simply requesting the trading houses, under a policy that is called in Japan "Administrative guidance"—to cut down orders of a particular import.

Much American criticism of unfair trading practices has been directed towards the Common Agricultural Policy (C.A.P.) of the E.E.C. countries.

By guaranteeing European farmers unrealistically high prices, this policy encourages a high level of production within the E.E.C. which then has to be sold either within the E.E.C. by keeping out imports or outside the E.E.C. by subsidised exports.

Either way, the Americans argue, their own agricultural exports suffer unfairly. Not to be excluded from unfair trading practices, of course, is the retention of an undervalued currency, such as the yen, which the Japanese yen has been held over the last few years. Japan also operates extremely restrictive controls on direct investment in Japanese industry by foreigners.

Whether the current United States-Japan confrontation will yield any reduction of unfair trading practices remains to be seen. But, at the very least, it should throw into relief the urgent need for reform in this delicate but potentially explosive area of international trade.



Treasurer Connolly — threatens was greater troop withdrawals.

## THE SECOND ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

Benefits of major policy change

following are extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. David T. McCarrack, circulated the Annual Report for the year to 31st July 1971.

### EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

total Revenue for the year is up by £15,000,000. Our big switch into gilt-edged from the previous year is now fully reflected in a rise of £84,000 in interest income. On the other hand the equity sales have resulted in Dividend Income down by £49,000 despite higher and declarations totalling £44,000 on our reduced portfolio and after suffering the loss of £17,000 to the incidence of dividend collections at the year end. Corporation Tax is almost unchanged to higher unfranked income due to the lower rate. Our Revenue after Taxation is thus £40,400, £1,072,000. The new report without any Taxation Relief is a net gain of £39,328,000 against a 19p as noted on the same basis last year. In the light of these results your Directors propose a Final Dividend of 3.25p making a total of 5.125p against 5p. Your Board intend to d up next year's Interim Dividend to 2p against 1.875p but this increase carries no implication to year's total.

### VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

year I reported that, by a major policy change over the two previous years, we had reduced the proportion of investment from 91.2% to 74.5% in 1970 and pointed to the resulting gain of over £1m. in the company's own valuation as against the average movements of the F.T.A. S. & P. indices. Although this defensive starting position has deprived us of the full fruits of the rise in equity markets, it has protected us against possible deeper losses — markets have several seemed close to the brink of new calamity — and we have gradually restored our U.K. and other U.S. equities from 39.9% to 49.2% of the total fund, actually rather above our normal in recent years, while reducing the Gilt-Edged and Deposit proportion from 19.6% to 11.5%. Consequently, despite the Fixed Interest content and due to the complete rise of 28% in equities noted in the F.T.A. 621 (plus 38%) and S. & P. 500 adjusted for Dollar Premium (plus 18%), we have thus been able to maintain the whole of last year's advantage. I would stress that in making comparison we are using indices which are both more representative and much more exacting than popularly quoted averages covering only a limited range of often untypical market leaders. Over the Financial Times Industrial Index rose by only 15%.

have not however reinvested in U.S. equities which remain relatively low at 35% of our fund. A part from the obvious future of the Dollar Premium, the U.S. economy has seemed to us never got out of the wood. Shaking from a crisis of liquidity a year ago, the U.S. authorities sought state before having quelled inflation. As a result, neither policy worked. Inflation has persisted; very bad trade and payments balance and a weak dollar; and the recent astonishing expansion money supply associated with the large and rising budget deficit has bid fair to keep inflation in the air. It is too early to assess the effects of the drastic actions taken by President Nixon, although must be at least a temporary internal stimulus. But they mark a tragic descent to co-operative national economic liberalism and they have a familiar look to the over-whelming vagaries of "free" in this country, curative policies were carried to a more painful extreme and there may be more scope for reversal and more hope of success, particularly in the light of our assumed entry the Common Market. And our entry, however it may affect us immediately, unquestionably adds a dimension of strength to Europe in relation to the United States. All this may have been quite early foreshadowed in a strong pound and a weak dollar; we are in fact confronted with ebbing economic dominance of the United States.

### OUTLOOK

into the massive doubts overhanging Britain and the United States there seems to be fairly wide sense alike that profits are likely to rise and that real recovery when it comes must be "consumer" Without necessarily subscribing to the familiar view I would like to see the over-whelming weighting portfolio towards consumer goods and services only 61% of our funds are in heavy industries, to continue the regular growth in our Dividend collections.

August 1971.

## Now at £60,000,000, the Abbey Property Bond Fund is bigger than all the others put together. That's why we can give you a stake in the best properties around.

Property Bonds have now become a fully accepted and successful method of investment. None more so than Abbey Property Bonds.

So much so that, at the time of writing, our fund stands at £60,000,000.

With this behind us we can purchase, on favourable terms, large individual properties costing millions of pounds each.

Most other funds just cannot afford such large transactions.

Obviously, investment on such a scale brings rewards on the same scale, both in growth and security.

In the last 12 months alone, Abbey Property Bonds rose in value by 12.25% (including the reinvested rental income net of tax). To achieve the same result a standard rate taxpayer would have required a gross income of 17.1% on his money.

In the same 12 months, investors continued to place an average of over £2 million with us each month.

Which should enable us to move on to even bigger and better things.

### Security

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is the biggest and most successful in Britain. We have 30,000 Property Bond holders with an investment of £60 million.

Abbey Life itself, one of Britain's best known Life Assurance Companies, with assets exceeding £130 million, is a member of the £2,800 million ITT Group.

### Built-in Life Assurance

As long as you hold Abbey Property Bonds, which are single premium life assurance policies, your life is assured automatically, at no extra cost.

In the event of your death the amount payable to your family will be either the current value of your Bonds, or, the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form — whichever is the greater.

Naturally, if you've withdrawn money from the Fund, the amount of life cover will be correspondingly less.

### 6% p.a. Tax Free

Provided you make a single investment of not less than £1,000 you may, if you wish, withdraw up to 6% of the

value of your Bond each year — entirely free from Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax.

Provided total annual appreciation is not less than 6 1/2%, your Bond would retain its original value (calculated at the offer price of the Units).

The annualised growth rate achieved has in fact exceeded 6 1/2% since the Bonds were introduced.

### Income Tax & Capital Gains Tax

With Abbey Property Bonds you have no personal liability to Income Tax or Capital Gains Tax either while you hold them or when you cash them. The Company is liable to income tax on the rental income, at the special Life Assurance Company rate — currently 37.5%.

The Company also makes a deduction where appropriate from the value of cashed-in units to cover its own Capital Gains Tax liabilities. These liabilities are not adjusted for in the Unit price but in present circumstances the Company limits the deduction to two-thirds of the full rate of tax.

### Surtax

Surtax payers are liable to surtax (or higher rate tax after 1973) when they cash in or on death, depending on their surtax situation at the time of cashing in. There are a number of provisos which enable a surtax payer to reduce, and possibly eliminate, the liability and very high surtax payers should contact Abbey Life for precise details.

### Investment Policy

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is invested in top industrial and commercial properties with really sound tenants. To name but a few — National Westminster Bank, Esso Chemicals, The Post Office, W. H. Smith, American Express, IPC and Boots. The Property Division of Hambros Bank are the Fund Managers.

Because the value of some types of properties were lower during 1970, some particularly attractive purchases with very good long-term growth prospects were made.

The Fund also buys sites and constructs its own buildings in conjunction

with approved developers. Naturally, this is only undertaken with letting of the completed properties guaranteed in advance. Up to 25% of the Fund can be applied in this way.

### Regular Valuations

The Fund Managers carry out a valuation of the Fund's properties once a month.

These valuations are independently audited by Richard Ellis & Son, Chartered Surveyors. Unit prices are published daily in leading national newspapers.

### Low Charges

To pay for life cover and management expenses, Abbey Life charges 5% — which is included in the offer price. Plus a small rounding-off price adjustment.

After that charges total only three-eighths per cent a year.

All expenses of managing, maintaining, and valuing the properties as well as the cost of buying and selling the Fund's investments, are met by the Fund itself.

### Cashing in Your Bonds

You can normally cash in your Bonds at any time and receive the full bid value of the Units, subject only to any adjustment for Capital Gains Tax, as described earlier.

In exceptional circumstances the Company retains the right to defer payment for up to six months pending realisation of properties.

However, the Company maintains adequate liquid resources, similar to that of building societies, so in normal circumstances there should be no delay in cashing in.

### Disclosure of Information

As a Bondholder, you'll receive our Annual Report with full details of the entire Portfolio.

This includes photographs of the major properties. And full financial information to let you see exactly how your money is invested.

As a new Bondholder you'll receive a current Annual Report with your Bonds.

### How to Invest

Fill in and post off the completed application form, together with your cheque.

As soon as it's accepted, you receive your Bonds which show the number of Units you've been allocated in the Abbey Property Bond Fund.

## Abbey Property Bonds

With so much behind us it's no wonder we're ahead.

To: Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited, Abbey Life House, 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR. Tel: 01-248 9111

I wish to invest £\_\_\_\_\_ in Abbey Property Bonds (any amount from £100) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss) \_\_\_\_\_

Full First Names \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Are you in good physical and mental health and free from the effects of any previous illness or accident? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, please give details \_\_\_\_\_

Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Tick here for 6% Withdrawal Plan\* (minimum single investment £1,000) ☐

**★ Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of Units allocated at the current offer price of £1.20. Offer closes on Thursday September 23.**

Age when buying Abbey Property Bonds £100 invested	Life Cover per £100 invested
Under 30	£250
30-34	£220
35-39	£190
40-44	£160
45-49	£135
50-54	£120
55-59	£110
60-64	£105
65-69	£100

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

PA ST SUN 1 PA

\*Withdrawal of 6% will be paid on any Application bearing the stamp of a Bank, Insurance Broker, Stockbroker, Agent or Solicitor. This withdrawal is based on the actual value of the Units at the time of withdrawal. No payment will be made if the Units are sold at a loss. The Application and Life Cover cover only one withdrawal per year. The Life Cover may be reduced.

## Your complete investment service—the Fleet Street Letter

● Britain's oldest weekly newsletter, founded in 1958. Packed with positive investment advice. Three buy signals in one issue (23.7.70) have brought subscribers gains of 200%, 187% and 144%; three in another (3.3.70) gains of 92%, 96% and 101%.

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☐ Send me three issues FREE AND WITHOUT OBLIGATION. STS.

## Lynton Holdings Ltd

Mr. J. Lottenberg, the Chairman, told shareholders that for the first time, and in the shorter period, May 1st, 1970 to March 25th, 1971, a rental income in excess of £1,000,000 had been achieved. An independent professional valuation of completed properties revealed a considerable surplus above previous book values. In addition to U.K. developments the Group is increasing its office building programme within the Common Market countries.

He expected the Group's progress to be maintained during the current year and consideration given to increasing the dividend from the present rate of 9%.

All figures £'000	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Gross Rental Income†	821	862	876	895	1,082
Group Profit before Tax	322	304	351	418	419
Available Net Profit	179	174	173	205	230
Cost of Dividends	100	128	134	143	161
Property Investments	11,243	11,475	11,860	12,224	18,763
Shareholders Funds	4,046	4,091	4,122	4,167	9,247

\*Approx. 11 months.

†Office 68%; Shops 23%; Industrial 11%; Residential 5%.

Report and Accounts obtainable from 95 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.







# 's that Piggott mastery again

## All-the-way St Leger win for Athens Wood

By JOHN OAKSEY (John Lawrence) at Doncaster

T. LEGER gave its critics a superb unanswerable answer yesterday when Lester Piggott and Mrs. John Rogerson's Athens Wood won by a neck from Homeric in a finish as thrilling as this or any classic could produce.

Two fought out desperate 50 yards Falkland beside the French favourite snapping at all thoughts of a eleven St Leger. Legerously swept away by Mrs. John Rogerson's man beside him, d, they looked good. act, was one of those precious contests in which the victor is not the victor. Victors and alike, all rose far and together to produce a truly whole.

long ago, of course, Piggott was a great it, it has been played off on that the word surd's figure much in the play of their faithfully according.

many conductors for have adjusted the symphony much to that Piggott's con- gation, but they played the calmly they tried and none rival Homeric. This fth meeting of the house the house, in favour of Mrs. little, cat there has much in it, and no more ideas of how to do less than

up Joe Mercer up the middle of the superbly timed and leuge. It looked sure and, as Homeric's

day of his career so far. Tom said that he had seen the results from Falkland where in fact his wife's three-year-old, hurdler Ramequin completed a hat-trick. There is, however, no truth in the story in the rumour that Athens Wood, whose superbly consistent record is such a tribute to Jones's skill, will not be schooled for a crack at the French hurdle.

**Tireless search**  
He is in fact only a little over 10 hands high, and although his great heart would very likely get him home at Cheltenham, Tom Jones, the most successful judge of young horses, does not take all that kindly to the theory that he bought the St Leger winner with jumping in mind.

Mrs. Rogerson won the Champion Hurdle with Salmon Spray and her husband owned the Gold Cup winner Fas Seal. So their long and tireless search for good horses has now been rewarded by at least three of the most courageous ever to face a starter.

Athens Wood is unlikely to run again this season. Only two months after the St Leger, Mrs. Rogerson's brother, Mr. Jim Jones won the Norfolk Stakes with Rose Dubarry, a horse whom he paid 30,000 gns. as a yearling.

The money looks even better, says that ever because, though apparently in trouble a few days ago, Rose Dubarry suddenly picked herself up and won the Mares' Stakes at Doncaster and Deep Diver as if they were rooted to the ground.

If she can keep this sort of brilliant form, the writer and if, as her breeding suggests she gets a mile Rose Dubarry will not only start favourite for the 1,000 Guineas but will be too.

**John Lawrence**  
On the death of Lord Trevelyan and his wife, Mrs. John Lawrence, succeeded to the title. In future he will ride as Lord Oaksey and write as John Oaksey.

Under pressure  
Fourth in the end, a length behind Falkland, the French colt had in fact run an extraordinary race. Turning into the straight nearly eight lengths behind Athens Wood he was the first to come under pressure in the whole field, but by the last furlong when he reappeared one had given him up as a lost cause.

Almost as if he had been believing, as St Leger, which was the favourite, used as he is to heavily watered French colts, but in fact this is only half an excuse for any sound horse should have been able to act at Doncaster yesterday.

At Athens Wood started the season by winning a little race at Leicester that his three-year-old career would end in such a blaze of glory. Certainly not his trainer Tom Jones, most of whose major triumphs, like those of the winner's owner, Mrs. Rogerson, have been gained in the winter over fences and hurdles.

Even yesterday, on the greatest



Athens Wood (right), ridden by Lester Piggott, edges home by a neck from Homeric (second left) and Falkland in the St Leger. On the left is Valdrague.

The news that the 1972 Grand National will be much the most valuable ever run does not, unfortunately, guarantee the great race's survival. But the feeling of optimism at the Savoy last week was only partly inspired by alcohol as an understandingly delighted Mrs. Topham announced the decision of B.P. Oil Ltd. to sponsor National Day to the tune of £17,500, writes John Oaksey.

The National's long-term future, of course, hangs almost as precariously as ever on two still unanswered multi-million pound questions. Will Mrs. Topham get planning permission for her scheme to remodel and develop Aintree, and if she does, will the necessary investment be forthcoming to get that scheme off the ground?

I doubt whether Patrick Hether at his perspicacious best, could give any firm answers to those questions, and, personally, knowing rather less about the habits and motivations of the property investor than I do about those of the duckbilled platypus, I can't even hazard a guess.

**Powerful support**  
But even planners and tycoons are human, and perhaps, who knows, the confidence and support of a giant as powerful as B.P. may give them the sort of encouragement you and I get when Lester Piggott or Terry Biddlecombe is booked to ride a horse we have been wondering whether or not to back.

But whatever that may be and whatever its effect on the future, B.P.'s generosity, combined with an entry fee increased by half, will mean a Grand National first prize in 1972 of around £30,000.

It is a fantastic sum, certainly, and it will restore in full the National's former absolute pre-eminence as the really one worthwhile prize open to a steeplechaser. But it is more than twice as much as any jumper can hope to earn elsewhere in Europe (unless he wins the Grand Stakes at Paris), and clearly this enormous increase may bring problems of its own.

It will attract a better class of horse to Aintree, and already a horse meant move on foot to the Grand National, and already a horse meant move on foot to the Grand National, and already a horse meant move on foot to the Grand National.

But the Marles-Lewis combination was successful on Aintree in Crook and making, beating the odds at the favourite, Farnham, four and three quarter lengths. Abwehr in the Harwell Maiden Stakes, and Marles-Lewis was a double, a reasonable LWSP for a losing ride in the St Leger.

## E-EYED FIDEL LIFTS CUP

one eyes and three shoes, but more than his quota of a. Fidel fought out a great race, in the last furlong challenge of Crazy Rhythm.

By W. D. TADD at Newbury  
necessity for any successful jockey, they come no stronger than Des Cullen.

He has demonstrated this truth with every atom of his energy to get Fidel's head in front again despite all Carson could do, on.

Fidel is not entered in the Cesarewitch but Crazy Rhythm will run and there is a consolation in the odds-on favourite, Farnham, four and three quarter lengths.

Abwehr in the Harwell Maiden Stakes, and Marles-Lewis was a double, a reasonable LWSP for a losing ride in the St Leger.

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## ONE MORE REASON WHY THE NATIONAL SHOW MUST GO ON

National is all about it. It is, has always been and since the horse away will be, a hectic overcrowded tree for all in which from a point of view of the "best" horses, blind chance plays far too big a part.

But it is precisely this mixture of violence and unpredictable fate that 500 million people watch each year on television screens all over the world. It matters not a jot to them whether the horses they watch are Gold Cup winners or selling chasers, so long as there are enough of them.

This may sound like heresy to the purist, and of course many people do get great pleasure from watching a good horse as opposed to a bad one. But many people are not millionaires, and I believe that any change designed to increase the class of the National field and limit its size might cut fatally at the roots of the race's world-wide popularity.

**Misconception**  
Another common misconception regarding the National is the desirability of running a horse at Aintree before he attempts the supreme test. And this is one of the reasons why the Turf authorities are so keenly stung when Mrs. Topham to hold an autumn meeting as well as her annual bonanza in the spring.

But the records and the high proportion of "first time" National winners strongly suggest that a trial run is not only unnecessary, but may even be a hindrance. There are many examples of horses who have never again run as well at Aintree as they did on their first visit, and of those who have been and still are in the entertainment business.

It is one of that businesses mottoes that the show must go on. But I don't believe that Mrs. Topham is going to break that rule if she can help it.

That importance was properly recognized at the Savoy last week, and not even Mrs. Topham's severest critics could fail to appreciate her pleasure at giving the race a special case of unique and paramount importance.

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## ANN BREAKS NINE-MINUTE BARRIER

By a Special Correspondent in Minsk

ANN SIMMONS, a fair haired 18-year-old from California made sporting history in Minsk yesterday by becoming the first girl to swim 800 metres free-style in under nine minutes.

She did this on the last day of the Minsk swimming meet, won decisively by the United States with 542 points to the Soviet Union's 205 and Great Britain trailing third with 114.

Miss Simmons, in beating her team mate, Cathy Calhoun, the 1,500 metres world record holder, by 30 seconds, clocked 8 minutes 59.4 seconds. This improved the year-old world figure of Australia's Karen Moras by three seconds and her own previous best by 51 seconds.

The Californian 5ft. 4in. and 122lb, achieved her remarkable performance—which would have been a men's world record as recently as 1959—in immaculate style and with great determination.

**British success**  
Britain's only success, and coming third in such company was success indeed, came from Ray Terrell, of Southampton, who, only 15 years after finishing a hard 200 metres, had to step in as substitute for Brian Brinkley in the 1,500 metres.

Terrell, only just back from nine months training in America and feeling the effects of so much recent travelling, pushed the record over the last 100 metres to snatch the third place touch from Russia's Igor Lisetzky.

His 17 minutes 45.7 seconds, only five seconds outside his British record, and though it still left him 79 seconds behind the winner, Mike Burley, the American is the Olympic 400 and 1,500 metres champion.

For Brinkley, who had put up three best performances here, not to swim was a bitter disappointment. But he was ordered not to do so by the doctor after developing a nasal infection on Friday night, soon after breaking his own British 400 metres record.

The American girls completed a most successful Eastern European tour by breaking their own record by 1/10th of a second with 4 minutes 27.3 seconds.

**WOMEN**  
100 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 1:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 1:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 1:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 1:01.52.

200 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 2:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 2:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 2:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 2:01.52.

400 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 4:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 4:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 4:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 4:01.52.

800 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 8:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 8:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 8:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 8:01.52.

1,500 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 15:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 15:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 15:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 15:01.52.

2,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 20:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 20:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 20:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 20:01.52.

4,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 40:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 40:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 40:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 40:01.52.

8,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 80:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 80:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 80:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 80:01.52.

16,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 160:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 160:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 160:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 160:01.52.

32,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 320:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 320:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 320:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 320:01.52.

64,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 640:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 640:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 640:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 640:01.52.

128,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 1280:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 1280:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 1280:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 1280:01.52.

256,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 2560:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 2560:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 2560:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 2560:01.52.

512,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 5120:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 5120:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 5120:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 5120:01.52.

1,024,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 10240:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 10240:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 10240:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 10240:01.52.

2,048,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 20480:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 20480:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 20480:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 20480:01.52.

4,096,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 40960:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 40960:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 40960:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 40960:01.52.

8,192,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 81920:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 81920:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 81920:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 81920:01.52.

16,384,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 163840:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 163840:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 163840:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 163840:01.52.

32,768,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 327680:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 327680:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 327680:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 327680:01.52.

65,536,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 655360:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 655360:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 655360:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 655360:01.52.

131,072,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 1310720:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 1310720:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 1310720:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 1310720:01.52.

262,144,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 2621440:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 2621440:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 2621440:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 2621440:01.52.

524,288,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 5242880:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 5242880:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 5242880:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 5242880:01.52.

1,048,576,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 10485760:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 10485760:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 10485760:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 10485760:01.52.

2,097,152,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 20971520:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 20971520:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 20971520:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 20971520:01.52.

4,194,304,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 41943040:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 41943040:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 41943040:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 41943040:01.52.

8,388,608,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 83886080:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 83886080:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 83886080:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 83886080:01.52.

16,777,216,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 167772160:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 167772160:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 167772160:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 167772160:01.52.

33,554,432,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 335544320:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 335544320:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 335544320:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 335544320:01.52.

67,108,864,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 671088640:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 671088640:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 671088640:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 671088640:01.52.

134,217,728,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 1342177280:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 1342177280:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 1342177280:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 1342177280:01.52.

268,435,456,000 METRES BUTTERFLY—M. Spitz (U.S.) 2684354560:00.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 2684354560:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 2684354560:01.52; J. Terrell (G.B.) 2684354560:01.52.

## YESTERDAY'S WINNERS AND PRICES

**ST. LEGER**—Athens Wood (Lester Piggott) 11/10; Homeric (John Gosden) 11/10; Falkland (John Gosden) 11/10.











# Ulster fury at Lynch's snub

By DAVID HARRIS, Political Staff

MR. FAULKNER, Ulster's Prime Minister, said last night that he would be attending the talks between himself, Mr. Heath and Mr. Lynch, Prime Minister of Eire, on the understanding that neither the constitution nor the

## LYNCH AGREES

Continued from Page 1

Lynch and Mr. Faulkner have not met before. After this will come talks on what changes might be introduced which would help to restore the Catholic community in the North into its public life and restore its confidence in the Stormont government.

Mr. Lynch, who has had meetings with the leaders of the Unionist political parties in the North, believes that he and the Republic government have some influence with moderate opinion in the North.

He has always made clear that it is ready to use that influence if there are signs of action being taken in London and Belfast which satisfy the Catholic minority.

Mr. Lynch's decision was welcomed in London as an important step forward in the Government's attempts to ease the crisis in Ulster. It is the sequel to the meeting between Mr. Lynch and Mr. Heath at Chequers last week.

**Political risk**

In the present state of opinion in both Ulster and the Republic Mr. Lynch and Mr. Faulkner are taking something of a personal political risk in agreeing to meet.

Mr. Lynch's statement avoids any reference to Mr. Faulkner as Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. It simply refers to him as "the elected leader of the northern majority".

This will enable him to avoid allegations that his meeting implies recognition of the border and of the Ulster government.

**Search for progress**

To press the point home, the statement also refers to the desire of the majority of the Irish people "to seek the unity of the nation, by agreement and peaceful means".

Mr. Lynch justifies his decision on the grounds that he has already met representatives of the non-Unionist community in the north. He adds: "It becomes all the more incumbent on me to seek to find progress through political means."

"It is also, therefore, right for me to have discussions with Mr. Heath and the elected leader of the Northern majority. The better future of the Irish nation requires the encouragement of every sign of understanding and goodwill."

**I.R.A. WARNING**

A spokesman for the I.R.A. provisionally in Dublin said last night that if Mr. Lynch went to the talks to ask for or accept anything less than a "free and united Irish Republic" he would be selling out.

border would be at issue or even discussed.

He also said that he would be there "as the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland."

Stormont ministers, dismayed by the wording of Mr. Lynch's announcement, are particularly upset by his description of Mr. Faulkner as "the elected leader of the Northern Majority."

If Mr. Lynch insists on treating Mr. Faulkner just as a party leader, the talks may well be in jeopardy before they begin.

### Border issue

It is also claimed in Stormont that Mr. Lynch's attendance at the talks will be tantamount to recognition of the *de facto* existence of the province.

Mr. Lynch's references to the unity of the Irish nation also caused considerable disquiet in Stormont. The initial reaction of some people close to Mr. Faulkner was that the choice of words in the statement was unfortunate, to say the least.

Mr. Faulkner has already faced criticism from extreme right-wing unionists about the possibility of attending the talks. So far most of his unionist backbenchers have seemed to be in favour of discussions on the right terms.

The Anglo-Irish summit at Chequers last week between Mr. Heath and Mr. Lynch failed to make progress largely because Mr. Lynch appeared not to recognise Mr. Faulkner as Prime Minister of Ulster and also seemed to insist on making an issue out of the border.

In the tripartite talks Mr. Faulkner will press Mr. Lynch to take action against the Irish Republican Army to make it difficult for terrorists to cross into Ulster.

**Faulkner hard line**

Mr. Faulkner struck a hard line on international yesterday. He rejected demands that the policy should be dropped.

His speech to a conference in Belfast destroyed expectations that the Ulster Government was planning to release many of the 240 detainees in the next few days.

He said that well-intentioned people who were asking whether there was some other way of dealing with terrorists should remember that the due processes of law were tried for a long time but the terror campaign increased.

Douglas Brown: Whispers above the I.R.A. Guns—P.18.

### SHIP AGROUND

The Greek cruise ship *Romantza*, 6,000 tons, ran aground last night in the harbour at Katakolon, Greece. She was on a cruise from Piraeus to Venice with 800 passengers.—Reuter.

# Khrushchev, the man of many moods, who gave a new image to the Russians



THE MOODS of Mr. Khrushchev, who died yesterday, recalled in scenes from his mercurial career: A bear hug for Fidel Castro at a reception for the Cuban Premier in Moscow in 1964. A bang on the table to drive home a point while addressing the United Nations General Assembly in 1960. A handshake for Sir Anthony Eden at Victoria Station when the Russian leader arrived in London in 1956.

## Two hurt by riot nail bomb

By PETER BIRKETT and JAMES ALLAN in Belfast

A MAN and a boy aged 15 were injured by a nail bomb during rioting between Roman Catholics and Protestants in a Belfast dockland area yesterday afternoon.

A terrorist opened fire with an automatic weapon during the fighting, but no one was hit. First reports from the police on the Belfast bomb said the man was shot in the leg. A hospital spokesman said later that nobody suffering from gunshot wounds had been admitted.

Three-inch rivets flew in all directions as the bomb exploded shortly after the terrorist opened up with an automatic weapon in Woodstock Road.

**PUBLIC HOUSE STONED**

There were conflicting reports about how the trouble started. Passers-by said youths from Ravenhill Road, a Protestant area, began stoning a public house.

This roused youths in the facing street, a Catholic area. Full scale battle developed with stones and bottles hurled across Albert Bridge Road.

A big hunt for Joe Cahill, the I.R.A. leader, has been planned by the Northern Ireland security forces. It will begin as soon as the Army or the Royal Ulster Constabulary receives a tip-off that he has crossed the border from Eire.

## Sir Alec off to Cairo

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary, is due to fly to Cairo today or talks to find a way out of the stalemate in the Middle East peace talks.

He is not taking any new British proposals but his visit will reinforce the improved relations between Britain and Egypt. This alone might help moves towards peace if Egypt wished to use British contacts with Israel.

Nasser: The inside story—P.6.

Continued from Page One

## Freed envoy home

extraordinary than plenipotentiary.

He thanked the Press for, he said, being pillars of compassion and strength to his wife during his long absence, and apologised for looking "like the original shaggy dog. I'm very tired and I must go away now to have my hair cut."

He continued: "I am sorry if I have blabbered, but I am very tired. He concluded: "Good-bye and thank you all. He then repeated his speech in Spanish and French as a courtesy to the foreign reporters. He was loudly applauded by journalists and by the crowd of spectators which had gathered.

The Foreign Secretary, welcoming the envoy back to Britain, said: "This is your great day and I do not wish to intrude upon it. Everybody in this country knows the name of Jackson and everybody is delighted that you are back and free after your great ordeal."

"We would like to congratulate you on your endurance, self-discipline and courage you showed in those long months."

After the brief Press conference, Sir Geoffrey and his family were driven away in a Foreign Office staff car. Lady Jackson, clearly extremely happy, was wearing a blue dress, beige cardigan and matching accessories.

## Guerrilla 'amnesty'

The Tupamaros hinted at their decision to free the Ambassador in a statement issued in Montevideo on Wednesday. It said he would be given an amnesty because they no longer had reason to hold him. [On Monday 106 Tupamaros tunneled their way out of a Montevideo gaol.]

The first British diplomat to be kidnapped in Latin America, Sir Geoffrey began his long ordeal on January 8 when his car was ambushed by guerrillas. It was part of a determined Tupamaro effort to win the release of 150

terrorists imprisoned in South America at that time.

The Ambassador's chauffeur-driven Daimler car was intercepted by two vehicles on a journey from his home to the British Embassy. Guerrillas attacked the bodyguards with sticks, beat the chauffeur after ordering him out at gunpoint, and drove the Ambassador away into captivity in his own Daimler.

Editorial Comment—P.18.

## Pop festival flop at farm

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Fewer than 3,000 fans attended a pop festival at Harmony Farm, Nutley, Sussex, yesterday, instead of the expected 10,000. Many were admitted free because they said they could not afford the 50p. fee.

The festival was planned to last two days, but Mrs. Lyn Donaldson, joint owner of the farm, bowed to objections from neighbours and banned music after 10 last night. There seemed little hope of the organisers covering their costs.

Two youths were arrested near the site and charged with unlawful possession of cannabis. They were released on bail.

## 2 held under Secrets Act

Two Greek Cypriots were remanded in custody until tomorrow in connection with the Magistrate's Court yesterday charges under the Official Secrets Act. Kyriacos Costi, 29, tailor, of Upper Tollington Park, Finsbury Park, was charged with passing a note calculated to be useful to the Government and Constantinos Mantonis, 26, tailor, of Hermitage Road, Finsbury Park, with obtaining an article calculated to be useful to an enemy.

The two men said nothing during the three-minute hearing. The remand was requested by Det. Chief Supt. Kenneth Pendered, Scotland Yard Special Branch.

## SAVING THE TIGER

The World Wildlife Fund celebrated its 10th anniversary in style yesterday with projects in hand to save the tiger, the Indian rhinoceros, the giant sea turtle and the vucuna from extinction.—Reuter.

## Today's Weather

Midnight forecast

GENERAL SITUATION: A ridge of high pressure will cover most of the British Isles. Wind S.W. or variable, light. Max. 68F. Min. 55F. (18C.).

Wales, N.W. ENGLAND, LAKE DIST.: Dry, sunny spells. Wind E. light. 68F. (20C.).

ISLE OF MAN, S.W. SCOTLAND, GLASGOW, N. IRELAND: Dry, sunny spells. Wind S.E. light or moderate. 64F. (18C.).

BORDERS, EDINBURGH AND E. SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN, CN. HIGHLANDS, MORAY FIRTH: Dry, sunny spells, becoming cloudy, perhaps rain later. Wind variable, light. 64F. (18C.).

SHETLAND: Cloudy, occasional drizzle. Wind N. moderate or fresh. 61F. (16C.).

ANGLIA, N.W. SCOTLAND: Dry, sunny spells. Wind S.E. becoming variable, light. 58F. (15C.).

OUTLOOK: Dry, sunny intervals but some rain in S.W. and N. Ireland.

Lighting-up time 7.54 p.m. to 8.11 p.m. Moon rises 11.16 p.m.

7 p.m. Sun. rises 1.6, Paul Barnard. 1 a.m. Start. Wexley.

10.30. Service from St. Thomas's Parish Church, Belfast. 11.16. Good Cause. 11.18. Motorist magazine. 11.20. Options. 11.21. 11.22. 11.23. 11.24. 11.25. 11.26. 11.27. 11.28. 11.29. 11.30. 12.01. 12.02. 12.03. 12.04. 12.05. 12.06. 12.07. 12.08. 12.09. 12.10. 12.11. 12.12. 12.13. 12.14. 12.15. 12.16. 12.17. 12.18. 12.19. 12.20. 12.21. 12.22. 12.23. 12.24. 12.25. 12.26. 12.27. 12.28. 12.29. 12.30. 1.01. 1.02. 1.03. 1.04. 1.05. 1.06. 1.07. 1.08. 1.09. 1.10. 1.11. 1.12. 1.13. 1.14. 1.15. 1.16. 1.17. 1.18. 1.19. 1.20. 1.21. 1.22. 1.23. 1.24. 1.25. 1.26. 1.27. 1.28. 1.29. 1.30. 2.01. 2.02. 2.03. 2.04. 2.05. 2.06. 2.07. 2.08. 2.09. 2.10. 2.11. 2.12. 2.13. 2.14. 2.15. 2.16. 2.17. 2.18. 2.19. 2.20. 2.21. 2.22. 2.23. 2.24. 2.25. 2.26. 2.27. 2.28. 2.29. 2.30. 3.01. 3.02. 3.03. 3.04. 3.05. 3.06. 3.07. 3.08. 3.09. 3.10. 3.11. 3.12. 3.13. 3.14. 3.15. 3.16. 3.17. 3.18. 3.19. 3.20. 3.21. 3.22. 3.23. 3.24. 3.25. 3.26. 3.27. 3.28. 3.29. 3.30. 4.01. 4.02. 4.03. 4.04. 4.05. 4.06. 4.07. 4.08. 4.09. 4.10. 4.11. 4.12. 4.13. 4.14. 4.15. 4.16. 4.17. 4.18. 4.19. 4.20. 4.21. 4.22. 4.23. 4.24. 4.25. 4.26. 4.27. 4.28. 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